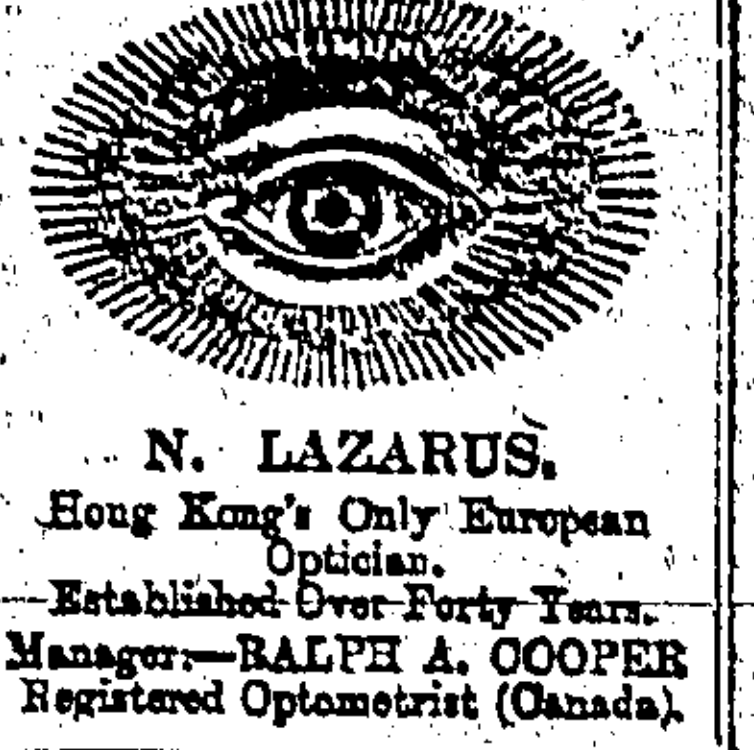


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.35	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yamati ... Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.18	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.29	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56
Taipei ... Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09
Taipei Market ... Dep.	7.27	—	—	9.55	10.48	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Fanning ... Dep.	7.37	—	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23
Shenzhen ... Dep.	7.52	—	—	10.08	11.00	12.53	2.06	3.14	—	5.28
Shenzhen ... Arr.	7.58	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.06	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34
Canton ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.15	—	—	—	—	—
Shataukok ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—
Shataukok ... Dep.	6.15	—	—	9.00	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	9.55	—	—	—

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NO LATE NIGHTS.

SHANGHAI AND THE CURFEW.

REBELLED LIKE A NAUGHTY CHILD.

[BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.]

Curfew has killed the much-advertised night life of Shanghai. Though the ban has been lifted, its moral effect remains. Purveyors of champagne and jazz mourn, but many wives rejoice.

The curfew lived, but a little while, and vanished when the Chinese ceased their foolish antics beyond the barricades. It was a mild affair at the best, 10 p.m. as the first limit for being outdoors, and an extra two hours' liberty after the first month. No one would have believed that it could so effectively kill the pastime of dancing night-long in a devil-may-care atmosphere. Yet the floors are well-nigh empty, and Russian partners (at is, per dance) sit disconsolately after midnight with hardly a snifter to disturb their thoughts of next month's bills.

When the curfew descended Shanghai rebelled like a naughty child, and was punished accordingly. The first night more than 1,200 defiant persons—mostly Chinese—were gathered in by police. But the die-hards dwindled so rapidly that within ten days the nightly bag was fewer than 100.

The first full night of freedom found expectant café proprietors entrenched behind barricades of champagne, and extra cashiers in reserve. Now for the deluge! But it never came. Danes and drinkers began to "drift homewards" at midnight. "But you can stay," pleaded the proprietors. "But we want to go home," retorted the patrons.

The Adaptable Chinese.

Even the Chinese have fallen into the new habit. By midnight the streets they largely inhabit are deserted. Rickshaws coolies left high and dry by the lack of late fares wander about forlornly, convinced that the new order of things is another form of oppression by the foreign devil. Yet what they lose after midnight is more than made up earlier in the evening, when sailors and soldiers distribute "small money" with incredible generosity.

The Chinese have lost no opportunity, however small, of profiting by the militarisation of Shanghai. We enjoyed the thoroughly Chinese spectacle of one set of coolies putting wire up in the day time and others taking down sections of it at night, almost under the eyes of the sentries. No less resourceful were the Chinese householders living on the "frontier" street which divides the International Settlement from the French Concession. Though the side thoroughfares were sealed with wire and battles of timber, the police discovered that much foot traffic was still passing back and forth through a barrier that was apparently sealed.

True Ingenuity!

Observation showed that the tenants of houses which had front entrances outside the barrier and back doors within it were admitting pedestrians through their premises at 5 coppers a head—and doing big business.

But the first prize for turning misfortune into prosperity must go to the hawker of nuts and small sweetmeats, who found the curfew an unexpected source of profit. The first night the 10 o'clock ban was enforced this aged and extremely dirty Chinese was arrested, despite tears, at a corner of the Bund.

The next night he was back at his post and, despite two warnings, persisted in remaining after 10. Again he was flung into confinement, this time without tears. When he appeared the third night as usual the sentries were furious at such a display of defiance, but their anger turned to perplexity when the hawker, packed up his baskets on the eve of curfew and waited with an inscrutable expression to be arrested.

The secret was out when he arrived at the detention hall. He set out his wares at a pitch he had occupied the night before and proceeded to sell nuts and other refreshments to his fellow-prisoners throughout the vigil. When the curfew was finally abolished he approached the sentries on the Bund and offered them a "cumshaw" to restore it.—Daily Mail.

LIGHT DAWNING IN RUSSIA?

MANIFESTO BY GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

SOVIET BEING FOUND OUT.

PARIS.

The following are extracts from an important manifesto issued in Paris by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasovich of Russia, leader of the anti-Bolshevik Russians, as regards the present situation in that country:—

Great Britain and other countries are accused by the Bolsheviks of being responsible for their misfortunes. The Grand Duke is firmly convinced that all the measures taken by the various Governments are only directed against the Third International and its creature, the Soviet Government, and not against Russia and the Russian people. The Russian people will certainly discover this fact, and this all the more easily as it sees in the present governing classes its worst enemies and most cruel oppressors.

According to the most precise information recently received by the Grand Duke through different channels from Russia, the falsity of the promises made by the Bolsheviks has now become visible to the Russian people. To-day the real character and nature of the present masters of Russia are beginning to be felt throughout the country.

No Idea of Vengeance.

The Grand Duke is firmly of opinion that all the basic questions of the organisation of Russia can only be settled on Russian soil and in conformity with the aspirations of the Russian people. He himself seeks for nothing and, as an old soldier, he is consecrating himself in exile to the service of his country.

He is confident that the future Government in Russia must be just towards all and without any idea of vengeance for the past, and also without intolerance as regards race or religion. Such a Government would be a national one and would therefore rally round it the vital forces of the country and would readily take into consideration the painful situation of those who were forced in times of difficulty to serve the Soviet Government.

Contrary to the assertion made by the Third International the national spirit in Russia is growing stronger every day. Certain among the Communists have recognised their past errors and will try to redeem them by aiding in the liberation of their country. The Grand Duke is, indeed, persuaded that the Red Army will also know how to free itself from the yoke of the Third International and will become once more the old Russian Army.

500 MARRIAGES IN QUESTION.

DISMISSED AMERICAN PARSON.

NEW YORK.

The legality of some 500 marriages performed this year by the Rev. Richard P. Westren, the so-called "marrying parson" of Elkton, Maryland, has been questioned, owing to his repudiation by the Methodist Church.

Convicted in 1921 by a jury composed of fellow clergymen of "high impudence and commercialism" the solemn office of marriage. Westren's orders were cancelled. He withdrew into voluntary retirement until the beginning of this year, when he reappeared at Elkton and began marrying couples who flock there for hasty weddings, which are permitted by the local statutes.

The town, located near Baltimore and Washington, proved to be an ideally situated Green. Westren did a thriving trade until the Methodist superintendent and the bishop of the diocese united in an appeal to the authorities, who have started an investigation. Westren remains defiant, insisting that "the couples married by me are just as tightly married as anybody else. They have nothing to worry about."

DIARY OF EVENTS.

Today.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s:—Launch Picnic: Leave Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m., and Police Pier, Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Police R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Craiginger C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.; Division II: Tai Koo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Club de Recreio v. Kowloon C.C.; Royal H.K. Yacht Club v. East Point R.C.; Craiginger C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Nippon Club v. Royal Engineers; Club de Recreio v. I.R.C.; K.C.C. v. H.K.C.C. "C" Division: South China A.A. v. H.K.C.C.; K.C.C. v. C.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League: Japanese "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. bathing picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m., and Police Pier, 2.30 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. R.A.M.C., Soekampoo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and King Edward Hotel.

4th Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn. The Camerons, Lee Gardens, if wet Lee Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms," and "The Terror."
World Theatre: "Tongues of Flame."
Star Theatre: "The Wrong Mr. Wright."
Principal Malls:—Outward: Canada, America, etc., and Europe via Victoria B.C. (Tyndarus), 10 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Macedonia), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Antenor), 5 p.m.

Sunday.
Great Heat (Tide) after Trinity.
Golf: Royal Hong Kong Golf Club v. Junior Section.
Bathing Picnic:—Theosophical Society. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.45 p.m.; Esama Club, launch leaves, 3 p.m.

H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Philippines, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Lawn Tennis: University v. St. Peter's Young Men's Club, Pokfulam, 4 p.m.
Open-air Concert by Band of 1st Camerons and Pipers of 2nd Scots Guards, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

After-dinner dance: Lee Gardens. Social Gathering, St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong (6 p.m.).
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s:—Men's meetings: "User O", 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole", 8 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Dangerous Money."
World Theatre: "Contraband."
Star Theatre: "Silent Rider."

Monday.
St. James' Day.
40th Ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 11 a.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Dangerous Money."
World Theatre: "Contraband."
Star Theatre: "Silent Rider."

Tuesday.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "Sporting Chance."
World Theatre: "Silent Rider."
Star Theatre: "Sixty Cents An Hour."

Principal Malls:—Outward: San Francisco, etc. (Siberia Maru), 8.30 a.m.; Canada, America, etc., and Europe via Victoria B.C. and via Siberia (President Cleveland), 8 p.m.

Wednesday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Sporting Chance."
World Theatre: "Silent Rider."
Star Theatre: "Sixty Cents An Hour."

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THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HANKOW AND CANTON.

MILITARY POSITION AS IT APPEARS TODAY.

UNENVIABLE POSITION OF CHIANG KAI SHEK.

[By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.]

The Hankow Communists are sending three armies against Nanking headed by Generals Chang Fa Kuei, Chu Pei Teh and Chien Chen. General Chang Fa Kuei is at the head of the Cantonese "Iron Army" which has been stationed in Honan and which is reputed to consist of brave troops. General Chu Pei Teh was at one time one of General Chiang Kai Shek's closest associates but refused to follow him after the split. General Chien Chen is the leader of the Sixth Army Corps, consisting of Communistic inclined Hunan troops, who were formerly responsible for the Nanking outrage. In a conversation with an American Senator, Comrade Bordin stated that he had personally organized and trained General Chien's army.

Estimated of 80,000 Men.

According to Hankow figures as they reach Shanghai, these armies which are now being mobilized in the general vicinity of Kinkiang consist of 80,000 men. It is difficult to accept this figure, for General Chang Fa Kuei's army is one of the two which admittedly suffered tremendous casualties in Honan, amounting altogether to 11,000 wounded, according to Madame Sun Yen Sen's own figures in appealing for Red Cross assistance. Most of General Chien Chen's army were disarmed and disbanded by General Chiang Kai Shek when he occupied Nanking. It is, therefore, to be assumed that unless these armies have been reorganized and the ranks filled with levies from General Tang Seng Chi's forces, even 40,000 would be an exaggeration.

In addition to these regular armies marching on Nanking, the Hankow Communists are using guerrillas in the Southern provinces to embarrass General Chiang Kai Shek. Although General Chien Ming is a discredited commander, he is nevertheless raising troops of bandits in Kwangtung and Fukien to embarrass the Nanking Government. It is important not to over-emphasize General Chien Ming's position at this time, because he is too old-fashioned to stand up against any modern trained Chinese troops. Nevertheless, he is there to make trouble.

The Tactics of Hankow.

Hankow's tactics are quite simple: they assume that General Chiang will be forced to use his best troops, those under the Kwangsi generals Ho Ying Yin and Pei Chung-Hsi in maintaining his position in Northern Kiangsu and Southern Shantung. The Hankow armies will, therefore, march on Nanking's position through Anhui and Kiangsi. They hope thus to catch General Chiang in a vice from which he cannot extricate himself whole. General Chiang has apparently envisaged these possibilities and has withdrawn his 7th Army from the Hsuehchow front to Nanking where they will be used to meet the Hankow onslaught. It is also believed that General Chiang is arranging a truce with Marshal Chang Tsung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang in the hope of freeing himself for action solely against the Communists.

Much of Nanking's hopes depended upon the attitude of two men, neither of whom are famed for fidelity. Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chen Tiao Yuan. To the "Christian" General was entrusted the task of keeping Chang Tsung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang so busy that the Hsuehchow front, as it might broadly be termed, need not worry Chiang Kai Shek over-much.

To Chen Tiao Yuan must be entrusted the task of maintaining that front, even should all the Kwangsi troops be withdrawn from it. In a military situation such as this, where personal loyalty, rather than skill and man-power and economic forces, is the determining factor, it is impossible to pre-judge the course of events even for a single day, but as General Chen Tiao Yuan is more bitterly opposed to Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang than to any other military man in China it is not likely that they can be found on the same side.

Certain Important Weaknesses.

The weakness of the Hankow Government need not be discussed in this article in detail. Communism as a doctrine, has proved a failure and is discredited; trade and industry have disappeared from any territory held by Hankow; Mr. Chen's diplomatic victories have brought foreign armies and navies to China and have brought no benefit to the Chinese people; the imperialism of the Russians, their dictatorship in the Party has forced genuinely Nationalistic elements to fight shy of Hankow as they formerly opposed the Anfu Club and as they will ever oppose any Chinese Government or group in a Government which gains its strength from foreign sources.

But Nanking also has been weakened politically during the past few months largely because of its slowness in developing efficient governmental agencies and because of an unscientific and ridiculously planned system of taxation which is bound to increase dissatisfaction and bring misery to the masses of the Chinese people and will, therefore, have the political effect of lowering the prestige of the Nanking Government. These two phases are of such political importance that somewhat extended analysis of them is in place here.

Chiang and his Subordinates.

1.—The basis of political action in the Kuomintang is the subordination of individuals to the Party. Every device has been invented to prevent Napoleonism. The "commission" form of Government, which is inefficient and leads to confusion, has been justified because it is a necessary step in the elimination of masterly individuals who tend to develop into Tsuchuns once they command troops. Apart from the Russian factor, the split between Hankow and General Chiang Kai Shek was over this question of his subordination to majority opinion within the party. When he came to Shanghai, practically a refugee, he was able to gather about him men of reputation and ability in the Kuomintang largely because he had agreed to subordinate himself to the Party. The Nanking Government, which is not General Chiang's Government but is a Kuomintang Government, was founded on that supposition.

General Chiang has not, however, been able to live up to his intention, altogether. Utilizing Dr. Sun's "military stage," his personal associates have been seeking more and more to over-ride the Government in the interests of the military. Most of the administrative and financial failures of the Nanking Government have been due to a desire on the part of the really important figures of that Government to prevent a further split between the Kuomintang and General Chiang's military men and some of his Ningpo adherents.

Two Major Cliques at Work.

General Chiang has a way of preferring to deal through men with whom he was associated 15 years ago and students of the Whampoa Academy during the period when he was its principal, than with important, national Kuomintang leaders whose reputations ten years ago were greater than his. He is always searching for a cabal of such leaders, fearing that they are developing strength at his expense.

Instead, then, of finding in Nanking, hard-working, harmonious officials, who are labouring to provide an excellent Government, one finds that the whole organization is being disrupted by a division into two major cliques, the Ningpo and the Cantonese—a division which has no foundation in political facts but is largely the result of machinations of General Chiang's underlings. He has sought to utilize "non-Kuomintang" men wherever possible because he fears the national reputations of the Cantonese leaders. In creating a division within his own house, General Chiang has done mischief to himself and to the Kuomintang.

Both Hankow and the North are taking advantage of this division, which has been kept as quiet as possible, but is now as well known as General Chiang himself. Kuomintang members are standing behind the Cantonese and the Chekiang persons of note; General Chiang and the purely Shanghai Chinese type which is politically irresponsible, are supporting the Ningpo men; who press themselves forward with such ungraciousness that one sometimes wonders what has become of Chinese manners. Whereas a Chinese gentleman thrice refuses the crown before he will accept it, the Ningpo group clamors for the crown and grow outraged when it is refused them.—North China Daily News.

SIR CHARLES MADDEN'S TERM.

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GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED ADMIRALS.

It was a happy thought that the surviving officers of the Royal Navy who entered the old Britannia with Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Charles Madden should entertain him to dinner to celebrate his appointment as First Sea Lord. The 15th of July was the day fixed for the event, because on that date in 1877 the seniority of the cadets who passed out was given in the Navy List when their names first appeared. The term to which Sir Charles Madden belonged entered the Britannia in July, 1873. The entry numbered 59 cadets, many of whom have now passed away, and most of the remainder are retired.

Amongst the distinguished names which are associated with this term are Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir John M. de Robeck, who will be in the chair, and Admirals Keppel, Duff, Troubridge, Pears, Purefoy, and Christian. Admiral Sir Henry Bruce is organizing the dinner.

The event has a sentimental value which goes far beyond the interest of the occasion which it marks. Whatever may be the merits of the Britannia system of training, as perpetuated at the Dartmouth Royal Naval College, there can be no question of the splendid spirit of camaraderie it inspires. When a naval officer refers to another as "of my term" he is expressing a sort of freemasonry which has no equal in any other calling that we can call to mind. That one entry should have produced two Fleet Admirals is, of course, merely a coincidence, although probably a record in its way.

It is, perhaps, only natural that the older generation should still regard the Britannia as materialising the best system of entry and training the Navy has ever possessed, and superior to the Selborne scheme which, having supplanted it, has now largely reverted to it. That the Britannia system admirably suited the age is beyond question, but the whiff of time destroys much that was excellent in its day, and, whether the world is any happier or any wiser in consequence we must leave it to the philosophers to argue.—Naval and Military Record.

WOMAN DOCTOR KILLS HERSELF.

BRILLIANT X-RAYS EXPERT.

VIENNA.

A brilliant woman doctor, Frau Janisch Lindner, aged 30, was found unconscious and dying on a Röntgen table at the Rothschild Hospital here, where she was employed as an X-rays specialist. The discovery was made after the locked door of the room had been burst open. The woman had swallowed enough cyanide of potassium to kill twenty people, and she died at midnight.

She married an Austrian, after graduating to acquire Austrian nationality because her parents were foreigners. Her husband disappeared and the woman's life became embittered by the jealousy of young Austrian male doctors who resented the holding by a foreign-born woman of the important position of assistant to Professor Robinson.

The woman doctor continued living with her parents in Vienna after the marriage, five years ago, and she recently sought employment in Palestine to escape annoyance. She, however, failed to obtain the appointment.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rogey, July 21st.	
Paris	124
Brussels	24.93
Amsterdam	12.11/16
Berlin	20.45
Copenhagen	18.15 1/2
Vienna	24.50
Helsinki	19.93
Lisbon	2.29/64
Bucharest	806
Buenos Aires	47 1/2
Shanghai	20 1/2
Yokohama	1/11.7/32
New York	4.85.15/32
Geneva	25.21 1/2
Milan	85.5/16
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.75 1/2
Trondheim	163.13/16
Madrid	22.41 1/2
Athens	300

(Continued at foot of next column).

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	"ANTHON"	"HECTOR"	"ARNEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 24th	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 23rd
Arrive Shanghai	" 26th	" 31st	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 8th
Arrive Tsingtan	" 28th	Sept. 2nd	" "
Leave Tsingtan	" 29th	" 2nd	" "
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" "	" "
Leave Chefoo	" 31st	" "	" "
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 9th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 9th	" 9th
Arrive Cheungwangto	" "	" "	" "
Leave Cheungwangto	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Dairen	" 6th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 18th	" 16th
Arrive Taku Bar	" "	" 20th	" 18th
Leave Taku Bar	" "	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	Aug. 10th	" 21st	" 20th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 10th	" 21st	" 20th
Arrive Tsingtan	" 11th	" 23rd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtan	" 12th	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 25th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 23rd
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Chartered Bank	\$250 nom.
Messageries Bank	\$250 nom.
Do.	\$250 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$250 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$250 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$250 nom.
China Underwriters	\$250 nom.
North China Ins.	\$250 buy.
Union Insurance	\$250 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	\$250 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$250 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$250 buy.
Douglas	\$250 buy.
Steamboats	\$250 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$250 nom.
Indo-Chinese (Prod.)	\$250 nom.
Do.	\$250 buy.
Shell Transport	\$250 nom.
Star Line	\$250 nom.
Waterworks	\$250 buy.
China Sugars	\$250 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$250 sel.
Benguet	\$250 buy.
Kailash Mining	\$250 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$250 nom.
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H.K. Tramways	\$250 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$250 sel.
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Singapore Tractors	\$250 buy.
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Canton Ins.	\$250 nom.
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Do.	\$250 nom.
China Lights (comb.)	\$250 buy.
Do.	\$250 sel.
Do.	\$250 nom.
China Provident	\$250 nom.
Constructions	\$250 sel.
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Der A. Wings	\$250 nom.
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Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris	1/25
Bank Bills, on demand	1/25
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/25
On New York	45 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	45 1/2
On Bombay	133 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	133 1/2
On Calcutta	133 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	133 1/2
On Shanghai	100
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days' sight	100
On Yokohama	100
On Manila	100
On Singapore	100
On Batavia	100
On Hongkong	100
On Baku	100
On Rangoon	100
On Bombay	100
On Calcutta	100
On Shanghai	100
On Yokohama	100
On Manila	100
On Singapore	100
On Batavia	100
On Hongkong	100
On Baku	100
On Rangoon	100
On Bombay	100
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On Batavia	100
On Hongkong	100
On Baku	100
On Rangoon	100
On Bombay	100
On Calcutta	100
On Shanghai	100
On Yokohama	100

BERLIN: THE HAPPIEST TOWN IN EUROPE.

BOOM IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

THE OLD IMPERIAL GLORY DISCARDED.

[BY SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER.]

Paris, Rome, Vienna, Budapest, Warsaw, Brussels, Berlin, and of course, London, cities of the war: I have lived in all of them during the last year. The only one which has an expansive contented smile is Berlin.

Berlin to-day constantly reminds me of a great American town flushed with post-war prosperity.

I was here last August, and I am here again this May. Apparently there is plenty of money. Companies are paying good dividends. Unemployment is decreasing. During three weeks I have seen not one down-at-heel individual. Berliners boast they have none of the ugly slums which disfigure parts of London. Within the last two years the working classes of Germany have deposited close on £200,000,000 in their savings banks.

Everybody is well dressed. There are no ragged ex-soldiers, showing their medals, twirling barrel-organs and whining for charity. That there are folk in straitened conditions, people whose all vanished in the wild inflation period of five years ago, I know; but they are in the backwaters of society, and Berlin seems to have forgotten them.

A City Rejuvenated.

Come straight from Paris to Berlin, and you are startled. You exchange the shabbiness of the Paris boulevards for the bright, bustling rejuvenation of Berlin. Enormous sums are spent on reconstruction, rebuilding, improving roads, erecting new works, providing magnificent railway stations, and putting officials into smarter uniforms.

Property value slumped during those nightmare times of inflation so speculators to-day may be said to be rolling in money. But during readjustment the Berlin authorities slapped something like a fifty per cent. tax on house property, and with the money so acquired, thousands of artisans' dwellings have been erected in the suburbs.

"Even in the poorest homes you will find a piano," said a German lady the other day during her patriotic enthusiasm to show me the German working man is better off than the Londoner. One is constantly coming across German opinion that the British working man is inclined to be lazy. Germans laughingly boggle over pronouncing "can canny," but say they do not practise it themselves. I am sure they do not.

"Doing Themselves Very Well."

Imposing buildings are piling up in the main thoroughfares. The throng of women in the shopping centre is as great as can be encountered in Oxford Street on a warm afternoon. Berlin has the finest restaurants in Europe, hundreds of them, and they are all crowded with genial people "doing themselves very well." Last summer, when I called attention to this, German friends said, "Ah, most of these are British and American tourists." There are no British tourists in Berlin just now, and most of the Americans are horn-spectacled Semitic gentlemen engaged in the cinema business, and make the Adlon their headquarters.

It is the Germans who are spending. There is no crush at London railway stations on a Sunday-morning anything like the mob of Berliners making for the country—though it should be noted railway travelling in Germany is much cheaper than at home. I have spent some days at the popular resort, week-days as well as Sundays, and the impression one gets is that everybody is prosperous.

All places of amusement are crammed. There are lots of night shows of the cabaret sort. Last August the closing time of the restaurants and beer gardens was 1 a.m. But that was too soon for the Berliner enjoying himself. Now they are allowed to remain open till 3 a.m. The other early dawn, when returning to my hotel after "making a night" of it with literary friends, the Potsdamer Platz was as lively as Piccadilly Circus at midnight.

In former days the bearing of German military officers was an attraction when one took a stroll on the broad pavements of Unter den Linden. Now they have completely disappeared—into clerk jobs, to become chauffeurs, to be barbers, or to hazard commercial life.

Fraulein Transformed.

The transformation which any discerning eye must note is in regard to the women. We must cease making jokes about bulk-headed, ill-dressed frauens. In less than two years, since money seems to have become plentiful, the German woman has grown slim. She carries herself as well as the American girl; she has appropriated the

eyes and healthy complexion of the English girl.

Everybody who has been away from Germany for a few years and now returns is astonished at the change. Get together a bunch of French, English, German, and American young women of to-day, in carriage and dress you will not be able to tell of other from which, except that the American girl overhauls her face and the German girl does not use vermilion lipstick—though she will during her swift education within the next month or two.

These, if you like, are superficialities, and we are constantly warned not to form conclusions from surface appearances. True. But it is on the surface a people first reveal themselves. The Germans are not a gay lot, though they are trying to make out they are the bright young people of Europe and the naughtiest; and if tourists, especially Americans with stout wads of dollars, want to have a relaxing pleasure, Berlin is the place they should strike for. On my desk is a pile of propaganda pamphlets of the gushing "Come to Germany" sort.

No doubt Germans think about the war, but the big crowd is not worrying about it. They have their war films with patriotic captions which rouse cheering, but there is none of the flap-doodle which characterises some war films from Hollywood.

No Anti-English Feeling.

I have not once been conscious of any ill-feeling toward the English. There has never been a look or a word said to indicate bitterness—indeed, whilst I have heard the English offensively criticised by some of our former Allies, I have heard nothing in Germany but appreciation of how Britain "played the game" and "regret it should ever have been necessary for us to go to war with each other."

Facts are facts, and Germany is not growing like a beaten dog licking its sores. The people are not to make the best of things. Whilst they are fond of dwelling upon their culture—especially in regard to drama and music—their main sentiment is materialistic: work hard, and make money, and in the slack hours drink and be merry.

In a subsequent letter I hope to tell how Germany scientifically, in its laboratories, is strenuously striving by synthetic production to recover the commercial ground she lost through the war. Meanwhile, enhanced output, reorganization to reduce overhead charges, fever for efficiency, are carrying Germany to prosperity—and nobody is more conscious of that than the Germans themselves. I find little concern in politics—much less than one would gather from reading the newspapers. Though there is a royalist party, it is insignificant. The Republic is well founded. When in conversation I have hinted that maybe William II. will be recalled, the answer has invariably been, "Never, never; never can we take back a man who ran away from his country in its darkest hour."

"Dead and Damned."

The old imperial glory has gone. The venerable and honoured Marshal Hindenburg, President of the Republic, sits in his house on the Wilhelmstrasse smoking black cigars, and his visitors drive up in taxi-bus without challenge from the couple of policemen at the gates. Nobody ever wears any of the orders bestowed during imperial days; the medals now coveted are those granted for athletics. Titles are officially unrecognized, but a republican Minister offers no objection if addressed as "Your Excellency." As far as I can gather the only people who stand on their dignity are restaurant waiters. If you call "Kellner," nobody heeds you; but if you address an underling as "Ober Kellner," he will respond; and the proper way to address the real head waiter is "Herr Ober!" To save waiters from the indignity of taking tips, 10 per cent. is added on all bills. There are excellent taxis with a sixpenny minimum; and the taxi-driver in Berlin never expects a tip—revealing a different mentality from the taxi-men in another capital I know.

A New Aristocracy.

We refer to the social changes the war effected in England. They are more remarkable in Germany. A new aristocracy has sprung into being—that of wealth. The folk who lost their all—and it is to be remembered that the worst time Germany passed through was not during the war but in the years immediately following the war—are living with relatives or by subsisting portions of their houses. Some impoverished families live on rents so obtained. But much more than in England—where we are constantly proclaiming that financially we are going to the deuce—

(Continued on next column.)

NATIONS AT LAW.

HOW THE WORLD COURT OPERATES.

DISPUTES THAT MIGHT HAVE CAUSED WAR.

The first real world court in history—the permanent Court of International Justice—has now opened a new session at The Hague. Great Powers and small each represented by counsel, appear as individuals and are sued in the civil courts of each country. Disputes which in other days might have led to diplomatic ruptures or even war are settled by the judges according to international law, and unsuccessful nations can be condemned in damages and ordered to pay the costs.

One of the principal cases which the court will have to decide this session is the *Lotus* case, in which the parties are the French and Turkish Governments. The dispute arises out of the collision on August 2nd, 1895, between the Turkish steamer *Boz Kourt* and the French vessel *Le Tourterelle*. The Turkish officer of the watch aboard the *Lotus*, holding him responsible for the collision, and the court must decide among other things whether or not this arrest was lawful.

In another case on the court calendar the parties are the German and Polish Governments, and the subject matter of the lawsuit is an indemnity amounting to about 100,000,000 gold marks (£5,000,000).

President's £5,000 a Year.

The Court has eleven regular judges and four deputy judges, each of a different nationality, each judge being elected for nine years. The British representative is Lord Finlay, a former Attorney-General and Lord Chancellor. The salary of the President of the Court is £5,000 a year tax free, and his colleagues' salaries vary from £3,000 to £4,000 a year. The President is appointed by the Court for three years, the office being held at present by M. Heber (Switzerland).

The court's first decision, which has been styled the first judicial verdict by the press, was given in August 1923. The parties were Germany the defendant, and the Allies the plaintiffs—no longer facing one another in battle but across the legal forum. It was alleged that Germany in March of the previous year had refused to allow the British steamer *Wimbledon*, with munitions for Poland from France to sail through the Kiel Canal in contravention of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany lost her case and was condemned in damages of £1,705, each side being ordered to pay its costs.

there is to-day in Germany a ravenous desire for money making and to have a good time.

Whilst the sons of former well-known families, who would probably have been haughty Army officers, have to take what they can find, such as taxi-driving, I discern fervour amongst the working classes, not only to jump from being ordinary employees and to put their brains to the test in commercial competition, but amongst the young fellows to improve their education. I am rather ignorant of what the young artisan in England is doing by way of preparation; but here in Berlin I find the *werkstudent* working to make money so that he can complete his education at the university. College courses for men and women of the working classes are numerous attended by ambitious young people.

Americanism the Slogan.

On the other hand, there has appeared a highbrow quite alien to the old Berlin life. I journey with the sort of questionable jokes and pictures one used only to find on Parisian bookstalls are much in evidence, and some of the entertainments are of a sort which would not be permitted in any city outside New York. Americanism is the slogan. American methods, mass production, skyscrapers, and a quite un-Tentonio "peppiness" are the characteristics of Germany's capital.

Germany owes a good deal to the United States. When after the hectic months of inflation, Germany staided its currency and was in need of working capital it was the Wall Street money-men who gave a helping hand. I learn that within the last three years something not far short of £400,000,000 has been lent to stimulate Germany's energy. Confidence was well placed, for with hard work—the Germans work hard and play hard—and practically no strikes, it is no exaggeration to say that something near a boom in enterprise is now in swing. Important men, like bankers and great industrialists—especially when speaking to inquiring foreigners like myself—keep to the cautious note, but everybody else is buoyantly optimistic.

So there has been a dramatic change in Berlin, and even in the psychology of Berliners. If Germany is poor it seems to have plenty of money to spend on and in Berlin it is not all borrowed from America. I know of no other capital in Europe where there is such evidence of general well-being.

AMERICA'S OIL.

THOUSANDS FACE RUIN.

OVER-PRODUCTION'S RESULT.

New York.

Much has been written of the frightful damage wrought by the great floods in the Mississippi Valley, but comparatively little attention has been called to another great deluge, not of water but of oil, which threatens the seventh largest industry in the United States, and which will most likely leave a heavy smear across the bright face of American prosperity. Unless something is done, and done soon, to stem the flood of oil production, only the strongest oil interests will survive. Over-production looms as an ominous cloud over American prosperity in many industries, but in the petroleum field it has been aggravated and emphasised by the science of chemistry, the rapid growth of improved machinery, the quick evolution of drilling methods, and finally by the golden returns awaiting the lucky prospector, or "wild-catter," whose diamond-pointed strike strikes into a "gusher." The fact that the "wildcatter" must have a financial backing of anything from two to twenty thousand pounds before he can sink his well, as contrasted with the pick-and-shovel equipment of the prospector for gold, does not safeguard the oil industry from the danger of over-production, but rather enhances it. When a "strike" is made the "wild-catter" must produce to the maximum, and cannot afford, as the gold prospector of times gone by, to take his time in working his claim.

More Oil Than Can Be Used.

America of to-day is producing 75,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallon capacity each month, or at the rate of 900,000,000 barrels a year—a quarter of a million more barrels than can possibly be used. In the circumstances, the discovery of any new pool of considerable proportions, such as the Seminole pool, in Oklahoma, recently, adds fuel to the flames, and helps to sweep production still farther beyond maximum consumption requirements. With the discovery of the first "gusher" of the Seminole, wild-catters swarmed into the field, and sunk their wells almost as closely together as the tree trunks in a forest. Oil has been taken from the ground there in a veritable flood, piling up still greater and greater surpluses, and that prices have fallen precipitately, until to-day they are actually below production costs.

Thousands of Wells.

Undoubtedly the wild-catter and his determination to make hay while the sun shines is partly to blame. His excuse is that the odds against his striking oil are five to one, and that when he "clicks" he must cash-in. Last year nearly \$3,000 of the 30,000 wells drilled here were dry, and many of those actually ending in "oil sands" produced less than enough to pay for their drilling. Then, again, oil pools have an uncanny way of "running away" overnight, so that a pool giving several hundred barrels daily may suddenly run dry; the operator, therefore, does not count his profits, even after a promising strike, until his oil is in the barrel, and you may catch black in the face, but he will continue to pump to capacity to get his oil above ground.

Deepest Well 7,600 Feet.

The operations of the wild-catter are admittedly necessary, despite the evils which accompany them. Were it not for his bold gambling many of America's richest oil lands would never have been discovered. A few years ago his wildest activities could have done no injury, because the market could have absorbed more oil than his fondest dreams could visualise. To-day, thanks largely to engineering and chemistry, it is a different matter. Less than seventy years ago the pioneer well was only 60 ft. deep. The deepest producing well in the world to-day goes down to nearly 7,600 ft. in California, and it is possible through modern engineering methods to reach depths of 10,000 ft. Formerly, natural gas and oil could be brought to the surface just so long as the natural gas pressure continued to drive the oil out of the sand. When the gas had all escaped even pumping was of no avail. The introduction of air pressure to take the place of gas as a medium to force the oil to flow rejuvenated thousands of old wells and added proportionately to the ever-increasing annual production.

Chemistry has contributed to the great oil flood by extracting from crude petroleum by-products in ever-increasing quantities. Instead of four gallons of petrol being obtained from a forty-two-gallon barrel of crude oil, as in 1909, fourteen gallons are secured to-day. The obvious remedy for over-production is to produce less and to form an economic policy which will stabilise oil prices and automatically regulate the supply to meet the demand. The "wild-catter" is a difficult person to curb, however, and, after all, the country must depend upon his operations for the discovery of new pools.

(Continued on next column.)

COAL THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

NOT BEATEN BY OIL.

CHEAPER PRODUCTION WANTED.

A firm belief that coal will not be supplanted by oil as the fuel of the future, together with a hint to the mining industry to seize their opportunities, were leading features of the presidential address developed recently by Viscount Ednam to the Society of British Gas Industries at their annual meeting at the Hotel Cecil in London.

"I am one of those," he said, "who believe that coal will take the place of oil in all forms of large power plant now using oil. The oil interest in this country, the growth of the motor-car industry have resulted in an unjustifiable belief that the age of coal is past and that oil alone must be the fuel of the future. I do not believe that real facts justify such a conclusion in the least."

The present cost per therm of oil was some two and a half times more than the cost of a therm in coal, and was likely to be increased. Heat was the foundation on which the coal, gas, and electrical industries were built, and it appeared to him impossible to suppose that electricity could ever displace gas in supplying heating for domestic purposes. There was still some distance to go before they could take up commercially any of the low-temperature carbonisation of coal processes on which experiments were being conducted with some success. If a market for the main product of these processes could not be maintained the low-temperature process at once became uneconomical.

Neither did he yet see the possibility of method of turning coal into liquid fuel at this cheap cost. Experiments with this process, known as hydrogenation, showed that only a few British coals yield as much as 50 per cent. of their weight as oil, and, in addition, the cost of hydrogen and of the process itself were so great as to discount any hope at present of its becoming commercially profitable. It was cheaper to make fuel oil synthetically than to hydrogenate coal.

The future appeared to hold greater possibilities for the partial and complete gasification of coal. Cheap coal was the vital necessity for this country. As a coalowner he would say to the employees of the industry, "Enough of these foolish squabbles. What gain is there in them for anyone, and how much loss and suffering?" It was the business of the coal industry as a whole to take itself to task and ask itself how it could cheapen production and yet pay the miner the best possible wage. Many collieries were out of date, and should close down if the workers could be absorbed. The remedy would appear to be amalgamation, and the next ten years would witness many advances in this respect.

The Duke of Sutherland is the new president of the Society.—Manchester Guardian.

MINISTER AND OIL IN IRAK.

MR. AMERY UNABLE TO GIVE DETAILS OF DRILLINGS.

When the House reassembled after the Whitnash recess, there was a sparse number of M.P.s present. Mr. Amery, replying to Lt. Comdr. Kenworthy, said drillings for oil had actually taken place in Iraq. He was not in a position to give details of the operations of the individual oil companies. In replying to a previous question on May 18th, he stated that petroleum companies had not started drilling operations until April 5th, and under those circumstances any statement would be premature.

Lt. Comdr. Kenworthy asked whether the Colonial Secretary was not in a position to give information as to how many holes were being drilled? Mr. Amery replied that there was no administrative reason why private companies operating in Iraq should keep him informed of their drilling operations.

Lt. Comdr. Kenworthy asked whether it was not a fact that one of the reasons why we had taken such an interest in that country was that we were told there was a great oilfield?

No answer was returned.

Also the prospector is far from convinced that he is to blame for flooding the market, and accuses the giant companies and their price-cutting wars. Leading oil companies, it is believed, are making sincere efforts to dam the flood, but in any movement to control prices they face severe penalties under the national and State anti-trust laws, and they must exercise extreme caution. Latest figures show some decline in production, but it may well be a slight lull before a renewed deluge. In that event economic laws will eventually correct the situation, although only at the expense of stark ruin for all but the strongest.

BIG PROGRAMME

at THE QUEEN'S

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

A Reissue of his Famous Comedy.

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By Request

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TONGUES OF FLAME

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"J-PANS" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

ANOTHER CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss V. Capell's concert party—the "J-Pans"—supported by the band of the 1st Bn. Camerons, provided a capital entertainment at the Theatre Royal last night. The performance opened with several pleasing selections by the band, conducted by M. Horace E. Dowell, L.R.A.M. and these were followed by rousing community choruses.

In a number of songs and dances the "J-Pans" gave a really good entertainment to a full house. The party consisted of: Misses V. Capell, P. Capell, E. Rose, B. Walker, G. Xavier, E. Schierhorst, D. Capell, M. Gittens, B. Wong. (Continued at foot of next column.)

PETROL PRICES REDUCED.

The local price of gasoline of all brands has been reduced by \$1.05 per unit of ten gallons. This brings the retail price of spirit down from 90 cents per gallon to 80 cents per gallon. Over production in the United States is believed to be the reason for the reduction. The retail prices of Shell Motor Spirit, for instance, are now as under:—Per case (containing two tins) \$7.33; per two tins (without case) \$7.33; per imperial gallon in bulk \$6.80.

P. Gittens, M. Glendinning, Mr. C. D. Lake, A. W. Ramsey, T. V. Harmon, F. P. Lenfestey, G. Arnold, H. Gloyer, G. Bond. There was another excellent concert, arranged by Mr. A. J. Hamilton, given at the "Chor O" Y.M.C.A. last evening.

DON'T GET WET
Gel a

"MACNOVA"
Light weight
Intensely strong
Thoroughly and well made and

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
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OTHER QUALITIES
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For Anaemia, Weakness, Tuberculosis.
Ask your Doctor about it.
Sold by all leading chemists.
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When ordering your supplies from the Grocers, don't forget to include 'TAR BRAND MILK'

THE MILK IN THE TIN WITH A NATURAL FLAVOUR
Sole Agents:
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[A.T.B.]



COLGATE'S
ECLAT
SOAP
AND
POWDER

THE TWO SUPREME TOILET LUXURIES.
SOLE AGENTS:
HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY



For Miles and Miles
SOCONY GASOLINE

TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.

CRITICISM BY A SHAREHOLDER.

"DISGUSTING & DISGRACEFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS."

LOSS OF \$23,000.

Sharp criticism was levelled by Capt. A. W. Best, a shareholder, at the third ordinary yearly meeting of the Hong Kong Tug and Lighter Company, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers, St. George's Building, yesterday morning. No other shareholders expressed discontent.

Capt. Best expressed his dissatisfaction with the state of affairs, and characterised them as disgusting and disgraceful, ending up by saying that it was a "bum way of doing business."

Mr. B. G. Shewan, president supported by Messrs. W. J. Carroll, Li Tse Fong and C. P. Marcel (Consulting Committee), Capt. R. D. Thomas (Superintendent), and A. A. Botelho (Secretary), with the following shareholders present: Messrs. A. L. Shields, Allan Keith, H. Dreyer, J. Toppin, S. C. Cook, D. W. Munton, O. F. Ribeiro and Capt. A. W. Best.

Chairman's Speech.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said:—Owing to the depression in business caused by circumstances beyond our control, with which you are all familiar, the result for the 12 months' working is a loss of \$23,068.20 without, however, providing for depreciation.

We have done all that we could in the way of economy and cutting down our expenses consistent with keeping our fleet in a proper state of efficiency, but, of course, while the present condition of trade lasts, our running expenses must be disproportionate to our earnings. As to the prospects of a settlement of the present political situation in China and a return to a normal state of trade, you are as well able to judge as I, but it must be admitted that the prospects at present seem very gloomy. In spite of everything, however, we feel that there is a real demand for such a Company as ours and that in ordinary times our cargo-boats and tugs would find steady and profitable employment. The rates we obtain are profitable, and we only require a large volume of business to make a fair return on our Capital. We have not let our property run down, and both tugs and lighters are in good repair.

Cargo Boat Seized.

I regret to say that one of our cargo boats, which was chartered by the Chinese Company for work on the West River, has been seized by the Chinese authorities as being owing to opium having been discovered on board. The matter is in the hands of the British Consul, and, when settled, we shall have to fall back on the Chinese charterers for any losses we have suffered.

During the year we sold one of our small tugs at approximately cost price, which gave us a small profit on her book value.

I must regret that we have not a better statement to lay before you, but the times are abnormal, and we cannot do better while the demand for our service is so restricted.

I now beg to propose that the report and accounts, as presented by adopted and passed, and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders.

Shareholder's Criticism's.

Capt. A. W. Best rose when the chairman asked if shareholders wished to ask questions, and said he saw by the report that a tug had been sold. He would like to know what it realised.

The Chairman: I have just said that the tug was sold for a little over what it cost and gives us a small profit on her book value.

Capt. Best: Yes, but that does not give figures.

The Chairman: I don't think it is necessary.

Capt. Best: In the interests of the shareholders I should like to know the amount. I am a shipmaster and I know a bit about these things.

The Chairman: It was sold for a little over what it cost.

Capt. Best: Well, why not state the cost?

The Chairman: I am not sure that it is in the interests of the Company to do so.

Capt. Best: I don't know about the Company's interest. I am concerned with the shareholders' interests, and I want to know what it cost.

The Chairman asked if any other shareholders desired similar information. Apparently none did, and the Chairman, addressing Capt. Best, said:—

(Continued on next Column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TUNE IN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—We are in receipt of telegraphic information to the effect that Messrs. Philips, Edinhoven (whose activities on the short wave system of wireless telephone are so well known amongst radio enthusiasts) intend to broadcast from their Edinhoven (Holland) studio continuously for 24 hours commencing on Tuesday, July 25th, at 6.40 p.m. (Hong Kong time).

There will be a special programme and announcements will be made in English, French, German, and Dutch; the wave length of this station is 30.2 metre and the call letters C.P.J.J.

This station has been heard very clearly in both the Dutch East and West Indies, and quite recently an operator on board a Dutch steamer was able (near Singapore) to follow practically word for word a speech delivered by the Queen of the Netherlands at Edinhoven. He used a simple short wave telephone reception set strung between a boat davit and a funnel stay and one detector and two low frequency amplifying valves, with, of course, the necessary transformers and condensers.

Care should be taken, when trying to tune in, not to confuse this station with Petrograd which we understand works on practically the same wave length and which latter station was picked up last week both at Hong Kong and at sea between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

As Agents for Messrs. Philips, we will be pleased to hear from any local W.T. receiving station which was able to listen in to the above special broadcasting programme. Messrs. Philips are further particularly interested to learn, at what time of the day the best reception was made.—Yours truly,

A. W. VAN ANDEL.

Agents for Philips Lampworks at Edinhoven.
Hong Kong, July 22nd, 1927.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Far Eastern ports for the week ending July 16th states:—

Plague.

1 case at Port Said.

5 cases at Bassorah.

Cholera.

2 cases at Bombay.

13 cases at Calcutta.

1 case at Bangkok.

2 cases at Saigon.

3 cases at Canton.

Small-pox.

18 cases Bombay.

10 cases at Calcutta.

1 case at Karachi.

1 case at Madras.

8 cases at Rangoon.

2 cases at Sourabaya.

2 cases at Moukden.

3 cases at Negapatam.

Best, said he could not sacrifice the interests of the other shareholders just to one.

Capt. Best was then understood to say that no allowance had been made for depreciation despite the fact that in the maritime trade depreciation was always a very heavy item. He also referred to underwriting, and said he did not suppose the Company would state who the underwriters were.

The Company, he continued, was run on the same lines as China Providents. It was a disgusting and disgraceful state of affairs. Money was lent for little or no security. It was an act of charity to really call it a loan. If a bank made loans on the same lines it would have to wind up business pretty quickly.

"That's enough," concluded Capt. Best. "You don't want to give information. What I said a year ago in 'Home out' in this report. This lending is a bum way of doing business. I think we should do better with new general managers."

He made a further reference to the Company being similar to China Providents, and again described affairs as disgusting and disgraceful.

The Chairman: It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Marcel that the report and accounts as presented by adopted.

Other Business.

Mr. Keith proposed the re-election of a Consulting Committee, Mr. Munton seconded. After a show of hands, the Chairman announced that the resolution was carried. Captain Best replying, "There's one against."

Mr. S. C. Cook proposed the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. Percival Smith, Seth and Fleming. Mr. H. Dreyer seconded, and the resolution was carried.

SHANGHAI'S ADIEU.

TO DURHAMS AND GLOSTERS.

BUT THE PUBLIC WERE SHY.

SHANGHAI, July 15th.

The farewell entertainment to the 2nd Gloucesters and 2nd Durham Light Infantry, arranged by the United Services Association and other British organisations, brought a very large crowd to the Race Course yesterday afternoon.

The men were brought from their billets in special tram-cars which arrived at the Race Course at about 5.15. At the gates they were given ten tickets and piloted to the space in front of the public stands where a long row of flag draped entertainment booths had been erected, a stage for the vaudeville, coconut shies, "free kicks," shooting gallery, and other amusement. On the grass track sock and three legged races were organised and made much merriment.

The men seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves throughout the afternoon. The only criticism which can be found with the entertainment lies in the fact that the civilian public of Shanghai could not seem to shake off its reserve, and instead of mixing freely with the soldiers and "chumming up," which the soldiers would have appreciated, remained seated in the stands in front of the vaudeville stage, and allowed the troops to entertain themselves. If entertainments of this sort are to be repeated in future it is hoped that the general public will take the hint, and mix more freely with the lads.

They are far from home and a few minutes' conversation with family parties, and an opportunity to "forget the army" for a while, is a very real treat to them.

The variety performance was very good, but unfortunately, the performers, with the exception of Sergt. Gibbs, were unused to playing in the open air and the voices did not carry far enough.

The affair concluded at about 8.30. According to arrangements the D.L.I. and the Gloucesters were to sail for Calcutta, on their return to the Indian Station, in the Karmala, on Saturday (to-day).

General Duncan Present.

Dressed in mufti, and accompanied by Judge Peter Grain, one of the most appreciative onlookers at the evening's entertainment, to the departing battalions was the General Officer Commanding the Shanghai Defence Force. General Duncan sauntered through the crowds of Durhams and Glosters and saw everything that was going on. Many of the men failed to recognise "the gentleman in civvies with the white moustache" as the man who had commanded them, since the Force was organised, and were very interested to have him pointed out.

At the conclusion of the concert, Judge Grain, in a few well-chosen words, expressed to the men of the Durhams and the Glosters the appreciation of Shanghai's British residents for their timely arrival, and the splendid work they had performed in Shanghai.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN SHANGHAI.

INCIDENT ON JESSFIELD ROAD.

WRONG MEN ARRESTED?

SHANGHAI, July 15th.

"Robbers! Robbers! Shoot! Fire!" shouted one policeman to another as he was chasing four robbers last night on Jessfield Road. They had been called to the scene of a highway robbery of two pedestrians by four robbers, one armed with a pistol.

As a result of the shouts one of the policemen fired a few shots, wounded a man and arrested two others.

The police, as well as the complainants, told Judge Ling at the Provisional Court, that the two accused were the persons who attempted to rob them, and that the wounded man is also a member of the gang.

Det-Sergeant Henry, Rubbling Well Police Station, on the other hand, told the Court that the two plain clothes detectives who were patrolling the district about the time the robbery took place saw three men rushing in the opposite direction, as though evading some chase. Regarding the two accused and the wounded man, he (Det. Sergt. Henry) felt sure that they were innocent.

Without hearing any further evidence, the Court decided to adjourn the hearing of the case, and remanded the prisoners in custody.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

MISSIONARIES AND CHINA.

ONLY 500 OUT OF 3,000 LEFT.

SHANGHAI, July 10th.

Only 500 missionaries out of a total of 3,000 working in China in normal times are left at their stations, according to information obtained at the local Missionary Society. These 500 are at the small outpost centres where Christianity is accepted as a rule of life.

Of the remainder, 3,000 missionaries are back in their home lands, either on furlough or on special leave of absence on account of the impossibility of their being at their stations. Fifteen hundred are in Shanghai and 1,000 in other parts and in Japan and Korea.

Unpleasant Conditions.

The present strength of the missionary forces in China, especially in the towns and cities of the interior, show to what extent the anti-foreign and anti-Christian movement has swept the country and has made things so decidedly unpleasant for teachers of the Gospel and those interested in carrying on the activities of the mission schools as to make it necessary for them to leave the country.

Those who have not left the country have taken up residence, at least temporarily, in the areas protected under the clauses of extraterritorial rights. Some few missionaries have returned to their stations but the number is almost negligible.

The figures quoted show how severe a blow has been dealt to the cause of Christianity in China by the march Northward of the Cantonese army and its "Three Principles" programme of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Big Set Back.

It is not too much to say that the clock of missionary progress in China has been set back many generations, and it will take more than the mere collection of funds from the cities and hamlets of the home counties to undo the damage which has been wrought. Schools, hospitals, and other institutions of benevolence, as well as churches, have in some cases managed to struggle along without the guiding hand of the foreigners.

In some instances encouraging reports have reached Shanghai that Chinese teachers and medical students have nobly risen to the task which the emergency has placed at their feet. Now long they can continue to keep up the good work must be a question in many a mission worker's mind and is no doubt causing no end of worry.

It is not too much to say that of those who have returned home many may never again put foot on Chinese soil.—*Manila Times*.

TRADE ON THE YANGTSE.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, replying to Sir J. Power (Wimbledon, U.), in the House of Commons on June 15th, said the naval authorities and his Majesty's Minister had agreed that British residents, including the small proportion of women who were likely to do so during the summer months, might now be permitted to return to Hankow, provided they resided in the Settlement, and to Wuhu and Kiukiang, where residence would be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the river front. The Commander-in-Chief reported that on a recent journey to Hankow and back he saw the following merchant ships trading:—American, 3; German, 2; Japanese, 2; Norwegian, 1; French, 2; and British, 27.

ROBBERY AT TIENTSIN.

VALUABLE FURS STOLEN.

BRITISH POLICE'S SMART CAPTURES.

TIENTSIN, July 7th.

A robbery by a gang of Russian undesirable characters was carried out in the British Concession at Tientsin in the early hours of yesterday morning but was followed by equally smart captures by the British Municipal Police.

Between 9 and 2.30 a.m. three Russians hired a motor-car from a local garage and drove to the premises of Messrs. Jess & Co., 19-29, Council Road, where they broke into the fur stores.

The main gate was locked but the small iron wicket in this was unfastened. The robbers went into the alleyway and got into the main premises by breaking three different locks with an iron bar. In the fur-dressing room in the third storey they found a large quantity of valuable furs and they proceeded to help themselves to as many as they could carry. They took away a considerable number of black and white skins, moultons, etc., to a total value of about Tsals 2,700 and getting them downstairs pushed them in bundles through the wicket gate and loaded them into the car. They then took them to a house in Li Ching Li near the Dickinson Road Post Office where they stored them.

The robbery was reported to the British Municipal Police who quickly investigated the matter. The motor-car was traced, a skin being found in it, and the driver was apprehended. From the information thus obtained the stolen property was traced to the house in Li Ching Li and the three men arrested. Later in the day a fifth man was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the affair. All the men are Russians.

In the house the stolen furs were found packed away in various places, some in a box, some under a bed, while a wardrobe was stacked with the skins from top to bottom.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

NEW WIRELESS SERVICE.

BETWEEN HONG KONG AND PHILIPPINES.

RATES SLIGHTLY LESS THAN BY CABLE.

Commencing from to-day there will be a new short-wave commercial wireless service between Hong Kong and the Philippines.

An official Postal notice states that the services will be for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

To Luzon Islands (except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other Islands will be 76½ cents per word ordinary.

At Hong Kong the working of the Service will be in the hands of the Hong Kong Government. At Manila, the Radio Corporation, which has its own station, will be in charge.

The rates are understood to be slightly less than those charged for the cable service. The venture will undoubtedly prove to be much value to Hong Kong's commercial community, providing as it does an alternative means of rapid communication with the Philippines.

The Electrical Department of the P.W.D., through its Radio Sub-Department, has carried out the work which will make the service possible, and messages will be received and sent from the Post Office building, a "remote control" operation, the transmitter at Cape D'Agulier.

INVITATION TO "OLD HANDS."

CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR UNEMPLOYED?

HONG KONG RESPONSIBLE FOR PIRACIES!

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

An effort is being made in Canton, with the full approval from Nanking, to induce a number of the older Kuomintang members who, two years ago, had to leave the Southern Capital on account of their disagreement with the "Reds" then in power to return and take further part in public affairs. The "elder statesmen's clique," as known in Canton, includes General Hsu Chung Chi, the former commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army.

The unemployed workers in Canton remain a baffling problem to the Canton Authorities. A suggestion has been made to place them all in a concentration camp of 20,000 capacity to be built at Whampoa. It is hoped that this proposal will encourage many to report that they are employed as none of them wish to find themselves thus provided for. A commission of five Kuomintang leaders are, however, to be appointed to make arrangements for the building of the camp.

Unemployed are also giving trouble by loudly demanding the \$100 bonus promised by the Kuomintang Party. They say that the Party have nearly \$3,500,000 in hand for this purpose. The merchants have paid in something like that amount, but when the workers will get it has not been decided, not is it likely to be.

The Police in Canton have little love for the trade unionists. Their attitude during the last few days towards the labour tents resulting in street rioting has been: "Let them kill one another until all are dead."

Canton Kuomintang, labour, and student organizations will observe Monday, July 24th, as the first anniversary of the Canton Northern Expedition against the Peking Government. The usual kind of celebrations will be held. Since the expedition started, Kuomintang influence has been forcibly spread to the Provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and parts of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Honan, and Shantung.

In commenting on the prevalence of piracy in this part of China, the *Tung Ah*, or *Eastern Asia News Agency* of Canton states that most of the pirates in South China have their headquarters in Hong Kong. The Agency naturally holds the Hong Kong Government responsible.

Since July 1st, when the anti-Japanese Boycott was started, very few Japanese steamers have entered Canton, no Japanese steamer carrying mail having arrived.

The Kuomintang are to control the Boy Scout movement throughout the country districts. To push the movement, a scoutmasters' training class was opened on July 20th in Canton. The class will have a seven weeks' training, and graduates will be sent to the districts to start scout troops. So far 80 persons have signed up for training.

South China, particularly Canton, is for her *Leitch*, and the quotation for the *Tsengshin Awa Luk* quality, this year, is 848 a catty, or more than a dollar each.

The old site of the British Consulate in Canton City not being used, the Canton Authorities are considering reclaiming it and using it as a recreation ground. The French Government also own a large plot inside the City, which is now waste land not having been used for some years. Both the British and the French consulates are now on Shamenee.

There is a rumour that General Chen Chung Ming, at one time the foremost anti-Red agitator in South China, has joined Chang Tso Lin. General Chen has told his friends that he is opposing Reds and militarists alike, as equally harmful to China.

THE STEAMSHIP BOYCOTT.

Only one or two Chinese passengers arrived by the *Kinshan* yesterday afternoon. It is reported that passengers who are prevented from using the British steamers make the best of the Chinese-owned vessels. They are compelled to pay a quota in order to get on board. If only twenty to fifty cents. These Chinese boats are, however, bringing very few passengers, compared with the hundreds that have been making the trip. This is said to be entirely due to the exactions made on board for so-called "extras," such as for fans, and the Chinese say they prefer to travel by train.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

COMPANY'S LETTER OF DISMISSAL.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

REPORT FROM TIENTSIN DENIED.

It was on Wednesday that the news became available for publication that the China Navigation Company had issued notices to their officers and engineers on strike that they might regard themselves as dismissed. The notices of dismissal were in the following terms:—

"Dear Sir,
We regret that consequent on your refusal of duty your employment with the company has terminated."

"The company have given you full opportunity to consider the position and from now onward vessels will be run with officers who are now in their service, together with others whom they may engage. Vessels which cannot be run will be laid up."

"Any applications for return to the company's service will be considered individually and in relation to the circumstances at the time of such application."

Yours faithfully,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE."

The Company have denied a report from Tientsin that a prosecution is to be undertaken against several of their officers who refused to obey instructions to move ships at that port.

AT SHANGHAI.

In the course of an interview at Shanghai on July 19th with a representative of the *North China Daily News*, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that it had been decided to make the best use of the resources available to the company and to commence running whatever ships were possible at the earliest opportunity. It was proposed to bring back to Shanghai all ships now at Hong Kong which were based on Shanghai.

A definite decision had not been arrived at with regard to the ships now laid up at the outposts, but it was not improbable, in the event of the officers on the ships refusing to bring them here, that the company would despatch sufficient staff from Shanghai to bring the ships in.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that the *a.s. Tatung* would be despatched to river ports and Hankow on Tuesday last, and the *Poyang* on Friday (yesterday). The *Tungchow* would be despatched to Tientsin on Thursday.

According to the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, there has been no major change in the situation.

A TIENTSIN DEVELOPMENT?

SHANGHAI, July 19th.

The Guilds stated that a telegram had been received from Tientsin stating that the officers of the *a.s. Leangtien* and *Shuntien* had left for Shanghai "to avoid criminal prosecution."

The Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild stated that the company wanted the vessels referred to moved to some other spot, that the officers had refused, and at the same time had asked that they be allowed to sign off the articles. Permission for this had not been given, and it appeared that there was a prospect of criminal proceedings against the officers who had been "logged" for refusing duty. Hence they had decided to come to Shanghai.

Interviewed on the same matter, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that they knew nothing at all about the "criminal prosecution" referred to in the telegram to the Guilds.

So far as they know, all that had happened was that a situation had arisen at Tientsin similar in many ways to that which arose in Shanghai, soon after the strike started, when three members of the company's floating staff who refused to move their ships were informed that refusal was considered by the company as tantamount to resignation.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE PIRATED "SOLVIKEN."

NOT UNDER P.P. ORDINANCE.

RESUMES VOYAGE THIS MORNING.

In our report of the piracy of the *a.s. Solviken*, we mentioned that the Piracy Prevention Ordinance does not apply to her. From enquiries made yesterday, our representative learned that this Ordinance only applies to vessels whose route brings them within the pirate infested area. All ships that have to stop over in ports such as Amoy or Swatow where pirates may be embarked without being detected come under this Ordinance.

In the case of the pirated *Solviken*, her run lies between Hong Kong and Saigon and, therefore, she does not come under this Ordinance. Passengers embarking on such vessels are not subjected to a rigid search, although the Water Police board these steamers prior to sailing and make a search for suspicious characters and contraband.

The Gold Bullion.

The two boxes of gold bullion which were stolen from the *Solviken*, were fully insured, we understand. Several members of the Chinese crew and of the compradore staff of the vessel told our representative yesterday that they were quite sure that the pirates could not have boarded the ship without the connivance of someone employed on the vessel. They are convinced that the robbers had an agent to supply all the information, they needed and that their arms were on board the ship before the pirate gang embarked.

"Solviken" Sails.

The *Solviken* left here this morning for Saigon under the command of Capt. N. Norvall, who has taken charge of the vessel. She would have sailed yesterday evening but stayed so as to allow the officers to attend the funeral of Capt. Jeutoft. The vessel took away 300 passengers, most of whom were on board at the time of the outrage. It will be remembered that she returned to port with 380 passengers, but a number of these left the ship here for fear of encountering another attack.

Superstition also played its part with regard to the passengers leaving the ship. The illiterate Chinese, like many Europeans, believe that "bad things" come in threes. The two in this case being presumably the pirating and the master's death.

Sister Ship Pirated Last Year.

In the course of an interview with Mr. N. Norvall yesterday, our representative was informed that the *a.s. Sundviken*, a sister ship to the *Solviken* and owned by the same Company, was pirated last year in September or October. The *Sundviken* was on the Canton-Shanghai run and on that trip she stopped at Swatow, where the pirates boarded the ship. "It was an awful affair, and my brother was captain of that vessel," said Mr. Norvall. "The pirates looted everything and left the captain not even a piece of soap to wash with," he added. The *Sundviken* was also taken to Bias Bay, the rendezvous of these modern Captain Kidds.

NO CHANGE LOCALLY.

VESSELS AT KOWLOON TO BE MOVED.

Locally there is nothing much to report. The officers as stated above, have received their notices of dismissal from the Company, and some state that they cannot be signed off the articles on application. They are technically unemployed, but are doubtful whether they can, legally, seek other appointments.

A meeting of the local branches of the Guilds was held last evening to discuss the recent developments, and from indications it appears that the majority of the men will hold out.

Yesterday morning the Guild Officers had nothing to communicate to the Press and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire also declined to make any statements.

Vessels anchored at Kowloon Bay, it is understood, are being removed to safe typhoon anchorages by officers who have accepted the Company's terms.

Orders are still awaited from Shanghai.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JEUTOFT.

MASTER OF "SOLVIKEN" SUCCEUMS TO WOUNDS.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Capt. Rickard Jeutoft, the late master of the Norwegian coaster *Solviken*, who was badly wounded by the pirates when they shot at him through his cabin door.

Capt. Jeutoft succumbed to his wounds at the French Hospital at 1.30 yesterday morning.

As reported, he was taken to hospital immediately on the arrival of the *Solviken* in port, and was at once operated upon. He was wounded in the lower part of the body and below the heart. The difficult operation was performed by Dr. Pfister, and every attention was given the unfortunate Master, but he gradually weakened and passed away.

Capt. Jeutoft was a native of Bergen, Norway, and is survived by a wife and two daughters, who are in Norway, and to whom the sad news has already been cabled. Deceased had been in the East for about three years engaged on trading vessels and joined Wallem & Company's service with the *Solviken* in March of last year.

He was a much respected officer, and one whose services the Company could ill afford to lose.

Other Shootings.

Piracies committed in recent years which have resulted in death or injuries to officers, have been as under:—

Sui An (November 18th, 1922): Captain, two guards and two passengers injured and two Indian guards shot dead.

Sanning (October 27th, 1923): Captain, Chief Officer and one guard wounded.

Tai Lee (January 21st, 1924): Captain Wilcox shot dead in cold blood.

Tung Chow (December 18th, 1923): Captain McIntosh severely wounded.

Sanning (November 15th, 1926): Chief Engineer Mr. Cormack wounded.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Captain Jeutoft took place at Happy Valley last evening, and was attended by officers of the *Solviken*, and other Norwegian vessels, while there was a representative gathering of members of Messrs. Wallem & Co. and of the Norwegian community.

The service was conducted by the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave.

Among the many present were: Captain N. Norvall (*a.s. Solviken*) and the following officers: Mr. Eilert Konow, Mr. L. Larsen, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. A. Saude, Mr. S. Schack;

Captain A. E. Norvall (*a.s. Sundviken*) and Officers: Captain Finn Milam; Captain Svane (*a.s. Daviken*); Captain G. E. Henriksen (*a.s. Havdrut*) and Officers: Captain Holm (*a.s. Dampito*); Captain Karl Hennansen; Captain Kramme (*a.s. Orga*); Mr. P. Christopherson (Norwegian Consul); Mr. H. Dreyer (Danish Consul); Mr. R. E. Hoare (Cosmopolitan Dock); Mr. G. Grimble; Staffs of Thoresen & Co.; Karsten Larsen & Co.; and Wallem & Co.; representatives of Fau Yuen Hong (Charterers) and Yee Kee Hong.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Mrs. Jeutoft and child; Capt. Karl Hennansen; Capt. A. Buhr; Capt. G. E. Henriksen; Capt. A. E. Norvall; Capt. and Mrs. Absejornsen; Capt. B. Jensen (*a.s. Norviken*); Captain Holm, Kramme, and Hannavig; Capt. N. Norvall; Captain and Officers (*a.s. Helikon*); Officers (*a.s. Daviken*); Mr. P. Christopherson (Norwegian Consul); Mr. H. Dreyer (Danish Consul); Mr. and Mrs. Krogh-Moe; Dr. E. L. de Souza; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoare; Mr. and Mrs. S. Berg; Mr. E. H. Bay; Mr. Geo. Grimble; Mr. B. Rein; Mr. Sverre Froland; Mr. R. Johannessen; Mr. Talsdahl (Gr.); Mr. H. J. Wallem; Mr. E. Grimble; Mr. J. Krogh-Moe; Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Muren; Mr. A. O. Reith; Messrs. P. Christopherson, B. Stendahl, A. Juell and A. Thoresen; Messrs. Naess and Hoyer; Misses A. M. Xavier, E. M. Xavier, K. Gourdin, Ho Shitque (Wallem & Co.); Thoresen & Co.; Wallem & Co.; Karsten, Larsen & Co.; Missions to Seamen; The Yee Kee Hong; Fau Yuen Hong.

FENG'S POSITION.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

NANKING AND HANKOW TO DISCUSS MATTERS.

MAIL ADVICES.

(Asiatic News Service.)

PEKING, July 9th.

A high Chinese official, who has just returned to Peking from Kaifeng, gives the following story to the vernacular Press concerning the existing condition of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang:—

"Since his occupation of Honan, Feng Yu Hsiang's influence extends from Chengchow via Kaifeng and Loyang to Tungkwan on the Lung-Hai Railway while on the Ching-Han Railway, his troops control the Chengchow - Wushengkwan section, which is said to be the best revenue-producing portion of the Peking-Hankow trunk line; but all districts on both sides of the two railways are either in the hands of the various adherents of Wu Pei Fu or the so-called Hungchianghui or Red Spear bandits. Out of Wu Pei Fu's followers, General Yu Hsieh Chung, who commands three army divisions and occupies the vast Nanyang circuit of seven districts on the Honan and Hupeh borders, is the strongest and, up to the present, he has not shown any inclination to capitulate to the Kuominchun though Feng has offered him the post of Commander-in-Chief of the 41st Army Corps of the North-Western Army (neither Kuomintang nor Kuominchun).

The most complicated problem for Feng to solve in Honan is the Red Spears who are natives of Honan and they oppose any and every military leader who collects taxes from their properties. For instance, when the Fengtien troops were in Honan, they suffered terribly at the hands of these bandits and their ultimate evacuation of Chengchow and Loyang was partially forced by their illegal activities. Feng is meeting similar difficulties in spite of his promises and propaganda.

Furthermore, Feng is short of firearms and consequently, the Kuominchun is casting its covetous eyes on the Government Arsenal at Hanyang as well as those revenue-producing institutions at Hankow. Hence, under existing conditions, owing to the lack of funds and arms, Feng is not in a position to cross the Yellow River and attack the Fengtien troops not to mention the ambiguous attitude of Yen Hsih Shan in Shansi."

(Asiatic News Service.)

—SHANGHAI, July 7th.

In reply to the latest telegram of Chiang Kai Shek concerning the immediate suppression of the Wu-Han group by force of arms, Feng Yu Hsiang is reported to have expressed his disapproval on the subject. Feng, according to a Nanking despatch, points out the necessity for co-operation between the so-called Right and Left Wings of the Kuomintang for the final solution of national questions first and then to settle all differences within the Kuomintang ranks by peaceful measures.

According to Feng, the Wu-Han leaders have already accepted his demands regarding the dismissal of some advisers, the restriction of the illegal activities of the labour union leaders and also the adoption of immediate remedial measures for the restitution of commerce at Hankow, though the question concerning the abolition of the Wu Han Government is reserved for further discussion. Feng, therefore, proposes the convocation of a round table peace conference between the leaders of the Nanking and Hankow groups with leaders of the Kuominchun, who are friendly to both factions of the Kuomintang, to act as mediators or observers during the parleys and he deprecates any military action against Wu-Han when the menace of the Ankuochun still exists.

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HANKOW ARMY ENTERS KIANGSI PROVINCE.

10,000 SOLDIERS OCCUPY KIUKIANG.

OTHERS MARCHING ON ANHUI AND CHEKIANG.

MARSHAL FENG OPPOSED TO A SHANSI-FENGTIENESSE ALLIANCE.

DICTATOR CHANG ACCUSES FENG OF BOLSHEVISTIC TENDENCIES.

NANKING GOVERNMENT FARMING OUT OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Large numbers of Hankow troops have now entered Kiangsi. 50,000 are reported to be on the march, and no fewer than 10,000 are actually in Kiukiang. Other large bodies of troops are to attempt to enter Anhui and Chekiang provinces.

Marshal Feng is said to be "bitterly opposed" to a Shansi-Fengtienese alliance, and Dictator Chang roundly denounces the ex-Christian General as a Bolshevik.

Nanking Government are reported to have farmed out the opium monopoly "under Kuomintang jurisdiction" for \$15,400,000. The contract is for one year.

HANKOW TROOPS' MOVEMENTS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 22nd.

The Hankow Army, numbering 50,000, under Generals Chang Fa Fui and Ho Lung, have entered Kiangsi territory. About 10,000 now occupy Kiukiang and other bodies have been despatched to Wu-kow and Matang, east of Kiukiang. They are in readiness to advance northwards to Anhui through Kingtchen, while another force is assigned to march into Chekiang through Yohnan and Kwangsun.

According to Peking vernacular papers, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang is bitterly opposed to the proposed Yen Shih-shan and Fengtienese alliance, while Marshal Chang Tso Lin wildly denounces Marshal Feng as inclining to Bolshevik Russia. General Yen is consequently in a quandary. Prospects of a triple alliance are gloomy. Moreover, the Nanking Government has not yet replied to General Yen's peace offer.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

South and North.

SHANGHAI, July 22nd. Referring to yesterday's statement from Nanking, Chinese and Foreigners are bewildered. Reuter's Peking correspondent says that the Southern delegate is undoubtedly in Peking, and that peace negotiations are proceeding, but unsatisfactorily.

What General Ho Advises.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.] Latest reports from Hankow state that the "anti-Red" Commander there, General Ho Chieh, has just issued a notice advising all "Reds" to leave the town. The military authorities are offering protection on the journey. Those who prefer to remain at Hankow must have no further dealings with the Soviet Mission.

All "Reds" in office in Hankow have been advised to resign, or reaffirm on oath their adherence to the Three People's Doctrines of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Sun Fo's "Last Chance."

A report from a Chinese press agency source states that, although Mrs. Sun Yat-sen has withdrawn from Hankow politics for the time being, Mr. Sun Fo will remain. It is said that he has accepted the "anti-Red" warning from General Chiang Kai-shek and will abandon the "Reds." General Chiang is said to have assured him that his withdrawal from Borodin's influence will be sufficient for him to retain his present position in the Kuomintang, but this will be his "last chance."

MARSHAL FENG.

NANKING HOPEFUL OF HIS CO-OPERATION.

HANKOW TROOPS DIGGING TRENCHES NEAR KIUKIANG.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

NANKING, July 21st.

A large part of the railway shed at Hsiankwan was destroyed by the explosion and subsequent fire on Wednesday. Two trucks containing munitions and others containing petrol were destroyed, causing a fierce conflagration lasting for several hours.

Officials of the Nanking Government state that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has definitely declared his co-operation with the Nanking party, and that the area of operations will probably be in the vicinity of Nanking in view of the threat of the Hankowites now at Kiukiang.

NANKING ARMIES.

DISCONTENT WITH TOO MUCH FIGHTING.

"TERRIBLE DEFEAT" REPORTED.

SHANGHAI, July 18th.

According to a message from Nanking dated July 14th, received in Shanghai to-day, General Ho Yin Chin, the Commander of the First Army, has returned to Nanking from the front together with troops of various divisions of the Army, and General Hsia Tou Yin has also arrived there from the upper reaches of the River, while the Political Department of the 40th Army now in Shantung has filed a petition to the Nanking Government, stating that the 40th Army desires to return to Nanking as it has engaged in battles for a long time. The railway station at Pukow is filled with several thousands of soldiers belonging to the 27th Army who appear to be fatigued, while the 1st Army, some 4,000 men strong, left Nanking for Anking on July 13th aboard the C.M.S.N. Company's steamer *Kiangshin*, adds the message.

According to the same message, rumours are current in Nanking to the effect that the Southern forces in the region along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have met with a terrible defeat or that the Wu-Han troops will soon make a descent on Nanking, and moreover posters in favour of co-operation with Soviet and Communists have begun to appear within the Wall. Owing to this, it says, the Government authorities seem to be nervous and are endeavouring to arrest communistic elements.—*Toko*.

THE YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.

TWO SPANS REMOVED.

Travellers arriving from Honan stated as a definite fact that two spans of the railway bridge over the Yellow River have been removed. Some days ago it was reported in military circles that the Fengtien troops in the retirement had damaged the bridge. This report gained little credence on account of the fact that, once destroyed, through traffic would be interrupted for months.

Our informants were unable to state whether the foundations of the bridge had really been destroyed by artillery fire as was reported, or whether it was merely two sections of the upper works that had been removed by hand. There is a vast difference between the two, says the *O. C. Post*. For years the bridge has been in a precarious condition, and engineers have to be constantly on the watch to guard against structural damage at the best of times. Should the former prove to be correct there will be no further through-traffic on this line for this year and possibly another year.

THE LATE KING OF RUMANIA.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROOST, July 21st.

The Duke of York will represent the King at a memorial service to the late King of Rumania, to be held at the Greek Cathedral in London on Saturday next.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The King's Will.

BUCHAREST, July 22nd. The will of the late King Ferdinand was opened yesterday at the Summer Palace, Sinaia, by the Minister of Justice in the presence of the members of the Royal Family and the Regency Council.

The will, dated July 2nd, 1925, provided *inter alia*, that the estate of Sinaia Castle, at Peles, and all the personal property of the King shall go to the Crown Prince. But a codicil, dated January 11th, 1926, annuls this bequest on the ground that these properties are "absolutely necessary to the future King of Rumania."

Carol is to be given his share of the money in State securities. A codicil says: "It has seemed good to Heaven to afflict the country, the Queen and myself with the great misfortune of the renunciation of the Throne by Prince Carol. I can never forget my grief at having to take such a decision which, nevertheless, was demanded by the interests of the State and the Crown. I pray that God will help my dear son in the new life he has chosen, despite our wishes, and grant that his choice may prove happy for himself and Rumania."

Letter to the Prime Minister.

LATER. The King left a letter to the Prime Minister, in which he says: "God willed that the Crown shall pass to my grandson, who is yet a child. The burden of the Government will therefore fall, first on Prince Nicholas and the Council of Regency."

"I call upon all good citizens to do what in them lies for the peace and progress of our country."

Referring to his "Dear son Carol," the King says: "For the peace of the country I have sacrificed my fatherly desire to see him again and I charge him to keep his promise and not return without permission of the Government."

Prince Carol.

Paris, July 22nd.

The *Matin* states that Carol has authorized a declaration that he is most affected and sad at the death of his father.

He cannot express any opinions of the new situation. He telegraphed yesterday to the Royal Family expressing a desire to attend his father's funeral, but hitherto there has been no reply.

The *Matin* interprets this to mean that Carol has not renounced his rights, but still hopes to ascend the Throne.

THE ARRESTS ON S.S. "HENLI."

RUSSIANS RELEASED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 22nd. It is officially stated that six Russians arrested aboard the s.s. *Henli* were to-day released by order of Chiang Kai-shek.

THE S.S. "HOMESTEAD."

ABANDONED BY HER CREW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, July 22nd.

The American steamer *Homestead* has been abandoned by the crew, who were taken off by the *Aungban*, which is proceeding to Bombay.

[The s.s. *Homestead* was on Thursday reported to be sinking.]**BIG AMERICAN LOAN TO GERMANY.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 22nd.

The *Times* understands that a credit of twenty-five to thirty million dollars has been arranged by a group of New York bankers, headed by the International Acceptance Bank, as a result of the visit of Dr. Sechast, president of the Reichsbank to the United States.

U.S. AND CANADA.

IMPORTANT U.S. CUSTOMS COURT DECISION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 22nd.

The Treasury Department's ruling designed to protect American merchandise from Canadian competition has been reversed by the United States Customs Court deciding that Americans remaining in Canada four or five days may return with \$100 worth of merchandise duty free.

NICARAGUAN WARFARE.

LIBERAL LEADER BLAMES REBEL CHIEF.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, July 21st.

General Moncada, the Liberal leader, says that he lays the entire responsibility for the slaughter of the Nicaraguans who attacked the United States Marines at Ocotal on Sandino, who is reported to have fled to an inaccessible part of the country.

Moncada says that Sandino gave him a written promise to abide by the peace agreement, drawn up by the United States representative and recently signed by Moncada, but the ink was scarcely dry when Sandino started for the mountains with a band of desperadoes and proceeded to assassinate his enemies and extort tribute from Liberal and Conservative alike.

U.S. LABORERS DEMAND FORCES WITHDRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22nd. The Labour Congress has resolved to demand the withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua.

INDIA'S TARIFF.

JAPAN HAS THE ADVANTAGE IN LABOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 21st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. A. Shepherd (Labour), in connection with the Government of India's decision on the findings of the Indian Tariff Board, Earl Winterston said that the Secretary for India was aware that the Government of India had found that there was an advantage to the Japanese resulting from their labour conditions, which would continue until July, 1929, when the new Japanese factory law fully operates, this advantage amounting to 10 per cent.

The comparison was between conditions in Japan and India, but a comparison between conditions in Japan and the United Kingdom would doubtless give a similar result. The Secretary for India did not doubt the wisdom of the Government of India's decision not to alter the duties on cotton manufacture.

YPRES MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

IN MEMORY OF OLD ETONIANS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Bruges, July 21st.

The foundation stone of the Ypres Memorial School will be laid by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer next Sunday, at Ypres, after the Menin Gate Memorial has been unveiled.

The school has been designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, and will be erected to the memory of 242 old boys of Eton College, who lost their lives in the Ypres salient.

The money for the erecting of the school has been entirely contributed by Etonians and their relatives.

OKLAHOMA'S OIL.

STATE ISSUES AN IMPORTANT RESTRAINING ORDER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 22nd.

The State Corporation Commission has issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting operators in the Greater Seminole Area drilling oil wells in certain sections of the oil field and also prohibiting the "shooting" of wells in Seminole territory.

THE HONOLULU CONFERENCE.

THE PACIFIC "THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Honolulu, July 21st.

The discussion on China's external problems was continued yesterday behind closed doors at the Institute of Pacific Relations, but three important papers have been published.

In the first paper Dr. Masato Sawayanagi (Japan) expressed the opinion that the Pacific was becoming the "centre of the world," and eventually it would be necessary for the nations bordering thereon to recognise the natural right of immigration.

Mr. Walter Nass (the New Zealand Labour leader), author of the second paper, declared that New Zealand's problems were unemployment and land settlement.

Britain's Policy. Sir Frederick Whyte, the author of the third paper, reviewed Sino-British relations from the earliest times. He said that Great Britain's policy toward China had been dictated primarily, if not solely, by commercial interests.

He emphasised that although the original suggestion of calling a disarmament Conference at Washington came from the United States, the initiative of adding politics in the Pacific to its deliberations came from Great Britain. He thought that China was the principal beneficiary of the achievements of that conference, but the renunciation of territory or privilege was a low price to pay for an option on China's future good will.

Sir Frederick Whyte added: "The forces at work since the end of the war have brought Great Britain to a new view of her permanent interests in the Far East and the recognition of her position—that of the greatest of the European traders in China—has meant a change of front, and with that she is regaining her initiative. Her part in the Washington Conference was dictated by her own interests and the welfare of China. Already committed by the nine-Power Treaty to a constructive policy in China, she is now doubly committed by her own act in addressing the Treaty Powers last December to the welcome responsibility of carrying the Washington principles into full effect."

THE GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST LORD AT THE ADMIRALTY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 21st.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has returned to London from Geneva, was at the Admiralty to-day in consultation with naval experts.

BRITISH NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 21st.

Sir Phillip Sassoon, the Under Secretary for the Air, stated that a further attempt to make a non-stop flight to India might be made any time when the Air Staff are satisfied with certain tests yet to be carried out, and when meteorological conditions are favourable.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN SHANGHAI.

"BRISTOL FIGHTER" TURNS TURTLE AND IS BADLY DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 22nd.

A Bristol Fighter, on descending in the Race Course after a flight over Shanghai this afternoon, struck a fence and turned turtle. The pilot was uninjured but the machine was badly damaged.

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS.

HONG KONG'S INFORMATION.

REPORT TO THE LEAGUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 21st.

The British Government has forwarded a long report to the League of Nations regarding the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs during 1926.

The report shows that the illicit traffic continues on a large scale, and emphasises, by quoting several examples of the discovery of traffickers, the utility of the information mutually supplied by the Governments concerned.

It says that bottles and tins of cocaine were repeatedly seized in British territory, usually aboard vessels from the Far East, and mentions especially the information obtained by the Hong Kong authorities as regards the character and operations of syndicates, mainly Chinese, operating extensively in Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Tonkin, and Shanghai.

It says that the traffickers are adopting the expedient of mixing dangerous drugs with other substances from which the drugs can easily be recovered.

LOWER DECK PROMOTION.

THE QUESTION OF SPECIALISING.

A MISCONCEPTION REMEDIED.

It is rather more than twelve months ago that the "Mate Scheme," as it is generally called, came in for a good deal of discussion, chiefly with reference to the disabilities with which it was beset. It was pointed out that the practice appeared to have become stereotyped of letting these officers advance to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and then side-tracking them into some backwater job to await the age of 45 and compulsory retirement. Likewise it was pointed out that officers of the mate class were debarré from taking specialist courses, thereby further restricting their scope of advancement. This idea turned out to be a general misconception. It is probably true to say that cases had occurred in which officers who had risen from the lower deck had met with very little encouragement on proposing to apply for a specialist course, and that the result was to create an impression that such officers were ineligible. So this as it may, the impression certainly was general, and in consequence virtually no applications to specialize were put forward.

A Fleet Order.

In fairness to the Admiralty, it must be said that they took practical steps to remedy this misconception on learning of the existence of it. In April, 1926, a Fleet Order was issued to the effect that officers commissioned from the lower-deck (ex-mates) were quite as eligible to take a specialist course, providing they possessed the requisite qualifications, of regular entry officers. This Fleet Order gave great satisfaction to the body of officers whom it directly concerned. Whether that satisfaction is altogether maintained is rather questionable. So far there have been no selections for long courses, but as to how far this is due to a dearth of applications we are unable to say. One officer (ex-mate), of the Submarine Service, has taken the Staff Course. Since passing he has been employed in a general service appointment in a harbour—training establishment. This does not suggest much scope for utilizing his special qualifications in staff work, but like the "Good Time Coming" in the old song, he may get a better opportunity later on, and meanwhile there is no reason for assuming any deliberate intention to restrict the chances of ex-mates who may take specialist courses—not as a matter of Admiralty policy, any way.—*Naval and Military Record*.

THE WEEK-END SPORTS.

Tennis, Bowls, Baseball, Football

WEEK-END SPORT.

WHAT IS ON THE CARD.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

[BY "LOOKER ON."]

Again we are faced with prospect of a sorry week-end as regards sporting activities. When these notes were written yesterday it had been raining off on an all day, and as they were completed it was pouring, and rumbles of thunder were heard. It is difficult to be optimistic and the Royal Observatory's evening weather report stated that the typhoon was then situated about 300 miles South-South-West of Hong Kong, probably moving slowly westward, and further gave an official forecast for to-day of East Winds, fresh, cloudy, squally and rain.

I shall be as sorry as any sports enthusiasts if things are marred by the weather. The Lawn Tennis League and the Lawn Bowls in particular will suffer as there have been plenty of postponements already. Recently the Clubs have managed to pull up a bit on their arrears and it will be a great pity if there is another blank Saturday.

THE CALENDAR.

Though pessimistic about to-day's prospects, I am, at least tempering it with sufficient optimism to include the sports calendar for the week-end in the hope that my doubts will prove unfounded. The following are the various events arranged:

To-day.

Lawn Bowls League Matches.
Lawn Tennis League Matches.
Hong Kong Baseball League: Japanese v. Dragons (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic v. R.A.M.C., Sookunpo, 5.45 p.m.
Launch and Bathing Picnics.

To-morrow (Sunday).

Golf: Junior Section v. H.K.C. Golf Club, Happy Valley.
Hong Kong Baseball League: H.K.C.C. v. Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Lawn Tennis: University v. St. Peter's, Young Men's Club, Pokfulam, 4 p.m.
Launch and Bathing Picnics.

There is a full programme of Lawn Bowls League matches down for to-day. A glance at the fixtures and comments will show that one or two are of particular interest, and promise keen struggles, but I do not fancy League positions will be very materially altered as a result of the matches—if they are played.

In the tennis League there are only five matches on the card, three in Division "B" and two in Division "C." Only one in each, Nippon v. R.E.S. and S.C.A.A. v. H.K.C.C. are according to the original fixture list, the other three, R.E.C. v. I.R.C. and K.C.C. v. C.C.C. being postponed fixtures. I should like to see the Indians win their match against the Portuguese, for that will mean they meet the Chinese R.C. in a deciding set to see who will take Division "B" Championship honours. The Chinese have won the "A" and "C" Divisions, but they will have to meet the winners of the match referred to before the Championship runners-up positions are finally settled in "B" Division. The Chinese beat the Indians in the previous encounter. The League is practically completed now, postponed matches have been played off very well, and there are now only a few outstanding in the "B" and "C" Divisions, which will probably be disposed of during the coming week—provided play is possible to-day. There is only one match outstanding in the "A" Division, this being between the Indians and the U.S.R.C., which is to be played next Saturday. With any luck the season should be concluded by then, with possibly the final between the Indians and the C.C.C. in Division "B" next week-end. Time will prove, however. To-morrow there is no League Tennis, so far as I know, but a long postponed friendly match between St. Peter's Young Men's Club and the University is being played at Pokfulam, at four o'clock.

Baseball fans will again be at the Valley Diamond to-day, and to-morrow. To-day's game is between the Japanese and the Dragons. This should prove interesting, as both teams are level in the League, and with the same number of games played. I rather fancy the Japanese to win on recent form, and I would like to see them take the lead, with the chance of securing the Lai Wah Shield at the end of the season. To-morrow the Filipinos are playing the Hong Kong (Continued on next column.)

GOLF.

THE GLENEAGLES TOURNAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21st.

Dull weather and occasional showers reigned to-day. Kirkwood retired yesterday afternoon and Melhorn is the only American left in. He beat in the first round match play Cedric Sawyer of Birkdale 5 and 4.
In the second round Ted Ray beat Tom Barber 2 and 1.
H. Kinch, of Woodcote Park beat Compton 4 and 3.
Havers beat F. Smith, of Lissie-mouth who retired.
Twine beat Duncan by 3 and 2.
T. Cotton of Langley Park beat Sawyer 3 and 2.
Young, of Sonning, beat W. Brown, of Broxbourne 5 and 4.
Ockendon beat Aubrey Boomer 4 and 3.
Charles Whitcombe beat W. Burton, of Woodcote Hall at the 19th hole.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

R.A.M.C. v. CHINESE A.A.

TO-DAY'S SOOKUNPO MATCH.

There will be a friendly football match between the R.A.M.C. and the Hong Kong Chinese Athletic Association at Sookunpo, to-day, the kick-off being at 5.45 p.m.
This match has, by the courtesy of the South China Command Sports Board, been allotted to the H.K. Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, in which the net receipts will go to swell the funds of the latter for sending a delegation to the Far Eastern Olympiad. Therefore this match, instead of being under the usual joint supervision of the S.C.C.S.B. and the H.K.C.A.A. will be played under the auspices of the H.K.C.A.A.F.

The R.A.M.C.'s records are not known, but their team will probably include some seasoned players who are well versed in the conditions and style of play of the Colony. The name of the veteran interpreter, Mr. Sims, is being mentioned in connection with this match to-day, and it will be no surprise if a few familiar players of the Colony who belong to the Corps are to be seen in play also.
The Chinese line-up will be as usual: Pau Ka Ping; Lau Mow, Lo Wei Man; Ho Cho Yin, Lum, Yuk Ying, Ng Po Lan; Lee Bing Tong, Suen Kam Shun, Wong Pak Chong, Choy Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen. Unless the weather remains inclement for the ground unfit for play, there will be no postponement.

Baseball Club at the Valley. This match is a second-round game, brought forward on account of the "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.) not being able to raise a team.
As usual there is another game in the series of friendly football match between the Services and the Hong Kong Chinese Athletic Association. These are being played partly to give the Chinese players practice for the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Shanghai next month. The match to-day is Chinese v. the R.A.M.C., the kick-off being at 5.45 p.m. There is likely to be a postponement of this fixture unless the ground is unplayable.

Bathing and launch picnics form a large part of the week-end out-of-doors programme now. Apart from those finding the bathing beaches by motor-car, motor-cycle, and bus, hundreds will be utilising the launches, if the typhoon permits. The Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainments Sub-Committee have arranged for a launch for Servicemen to leave Queen's Pier at 2.15 p.m. to-day, and from the Police Pier, Kowloon, at 2.30 p.m. at St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club will hold their usual jaunt, the launch leaving Queen's Pier at 3.30 p.m. The European Y.M.C.A., I believe, are also going out, their launch leaving Queen's Pier at 2.15 p.m., and the Police Pier at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow the Theosophical Society leave Queen's Pier at 3.45 p.m., and the "Esma Club picnic begins at 3 p.m., the launch leaving from the same.

There are no golf competitors at Fanling this week-end, but to-morrow there is a match between the Junior Section and the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club at Happy Valley, the conditions being eight-a-side, under handicap.

There was a meeting of the Water Polo Association last night to arrange the programme and to see what clubs are entering the League for this season. Particulars are given in another column.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

ANNUAL H.K.C.C. FEATURE.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

Entries for the Annual Hong Doubles Tournament organised by the Hong Kong Cricket Club closed yesterday and judging by the large number of entrants some keen competition may be expected. Matches will probably commence next week. The competition is limited to members and subscribers of the Hong Kong Cricket Club only. The best out of three sets will be played throughout.

Thirty-one pairs are entered and it is noteworthy that last year's winners, A. W. Hayward and J. D. Humphreys (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.), are not among them, the latter has joined with D. E. Clarke, while the former is not playing. The runners-up, L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Nowers (The Asiatic Petroleum Co.), have joined. The full list of entries is as follows:

Dr. D. J. Valentine and Dr. I. Newton. (Government Civil Hospital), H. C. Macnamara and H. J. Armstrong (Deacons), W. D. Fiddes Wilson and K. A. Mason (Jardine, Matheson), W. D. Worswick and O. J. Wales (Union Insurance), Comdore Pearson and Pay-Lieut-Comdr. Shaw (Royal Navy), H. V. Parker and R. P. Moodie (Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank), G. H. C. Bradley and H. A. Miller, E. A. Griffith and E. A. Simon (Jardine, Matheson), E. D. Black and D. E. G. Nicholson (Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank), Capt. Dobbie and Rev. Alexander (K.O.S.B.), T. G. Weill and F. Syme Thompson (Dodwell & Co.), A. B. Raworth and A. W. Hammond, G. D. Mead and O. Shannon (Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank), E. S. C. Brookes and H. G. Shekton, J. T. Prior and G. S. Hugh Jones (Wilkinson & Grist), A. H. Penn and J. R. Collis (Bank Line), R. K. Valentine and A. C. I. Bowler (Dodwell & Co.), W. A. Nowers and L. M. S. Lloyd (Asiatic Petroleum Co.), H. R. Remington and G. W. Sewell, E. L. Mackay and J. R. Hinton (Butterfield & Swire), W. L. Dunbar and A. R. Hay-Eddie (Mackinnon & Macleay), D. E. Clark and J. D. Humphreys (Dodwell & Co.), A. Percy and W. B. Connelly (Jardine, Matheson), A. E. Pritchard and W. Wooding, C. W. E. Bishop and R. M. Henderson (P.W.D.), J. W. Alabaster and S. M. Garrard (Union Insurance), T. D. E. Pen-dered and M. M. Maas (The Asiatic Petroleum Co.), M. D. Scott and R. L. Moncrieff (Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank), T. G. Bennett and M. M. Watson, G. Miskin and C. Blaker (Gillman & Co.).

THE LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Interest in the Tennis League now centres in the match between the Club de Recreo and the Indian Recreation Club in the "B" Division to-day. It is the nature of a semi-final, the winners meeting the Chinese Recreation Club in the final. Both sides are confident of victory.
Ground conditions are by no means favourable and at the time of writing there are fears that the Recreo courts will not be in a condition for play this afternoon. A decision will be reached this morning at 11. If the match is not played to-day, it will take place next Saturday.

Recreo have suddenly called upon their "reserves" and have succeeded in inducing several of their "old heroes" to stage a come-back. They have put in some practice and it will be interesting to see how they will shape. I understand the Portuguese team will not be chosen until this afternoon. On the other hand, the Indians are playing their regular team who have put in a great deal of practice.

There are only a few matches for this afternoon, the list being:

"B" Division.
Recreo v. Indian R.C.
Nippon Club v. Royal Engineers.
Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C.

"C" Division.
South China A.A. v. Hong Kong C.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. Craignower.

UNIVERSITY v. ST. PETERS.

The following will represent the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club in a friendly tennis match with the Hong Kong University at the University ground, Pokfulam, to-morrow, at 4 p.m.—W. M. Gittins (captain), E. Fincher, F. Grose, A. B. Hanson, W. J. Howard and Ym. Hunt. Reserve: G. S. Zimmerman.

LAWN BOWLS.

THE MATCHES FOR TO-DAY.

PROSPECTS OF THE CLUBS.

At the time of writing, the weather by no means promises well for sport to-day. The forecast shows that rain may be expected, and unless the intermittent showers of yesterday have been blown away and the sun comes out to dry the greens, no play will be possible. The League has been progressing well since the last break due to a wet Saturday but another postponement of fixtures to-day will be extremely inconvenient.

THE FIXTURES.

There are seven matches arranged for to-day, three in Division I and four in Division II, the list being as under:

Division I.
Police R.C. v. Tai-koo R.C.
Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Craignower C.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

Division II.
Tai-koo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.
Royal H.K. Yacht Club v. East Point R.C.

Craignower C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

Taking the matches in order, the Police R.C. are down to entertain Tai-koo. The Police, it will be remembered beat Tai-koo recently at Tai-koo, so they have a good chance of collecting another two points to-day on their own green, if they play up to recent form. Tai-koo are second in the League Table, with 7 matches played, two lost and 10 points, while the Police, with the same number played have only 6 points, having lost 4 matches. On the whole, however, although playing away from home, Tai-koo may be favoured to win.

The unbeaten Kowloon Dock team are at home to Craignower C.C. The Dock had a narrow shave last week and only won by a margin of 9 shots against the bottom club in the Division, the Kowloon C.C. The Dock are not likely to have their colours lowered to-day by Craignower, who were badly beaten last week by the Bowling Green Club. The Dock have now a League lead of six points over Tai-koo, or four, counting the fact that Tai-koo have played one match less. Craignower are third from bottom with only six points in eight matches.

In the remaining matches two old rivals meet. The Kowloon C.C. are at home to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, their next-door neighbours. In view of their performance against the League leaders last week, the chances favour the Cricket Club. The Bowling Green Club stand better in the League table, having six points for six matches, and being third, while the C.C.C. are placed last and have only secured two points for one match won. The Bowling Green Club may prove too strong, but the match is quite an open affair, and the home team are out to wrest the points.

DIVISION II.

In Division II, Tai-koo R.C. will be at home to the Civil Service. Last week Tai-koo beat the leaders of the Division by 17 shots, while the Civil Service second string received a bad beating from the Club de Recreo. Tai-koo are at home and ought to bring this match off. They are lying fourth with 10 points for seven matches played, and five won, while their opponents to-day are fifth with nine matches played, four won and eight points.

The Portuguese Club are at home to Kowloon C.C., the League leaders, and if they can produce their last week's form they ought to win. In the other hand the Cricket Club have a much better standing in the League, and will be all out to make up for last week's defeat at Tai-koo. Kowloon Cricket Club now have 14 points for nine matches played, and seven won, while the Recreo are third from bottom with 6 points for the same number of matches played.

The Yacht Club, who are at home to East Point R.C., are at the bottom of the table, and have yet to record a victory. It is hardly likely, however, that they will do this against East Point, who are third in the table with nine matches played and 19 points to their credit.

THE DAVIS CUP.

DANES AND FRENCHMEN HAVE HARD STRUGGLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, July 21st.
In the Davis Cup series, in the European final between Denmark and France, Cochet (France) beat Ulrich (Denmark), 6-7, 6-7, 6-4.

DEMPSEY DEFEATS SHARKEY.

SHARKEY.

KNOCKS HIM OUT IN SEVENTH ROUND.

82,000 SPECTATORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 22nd.
Dempsey knocked out Sharkey in the seventh round.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
NEW YORK, July 22nd.

Forty powerful arc lamps focussed the centre of the open-air arena and threw up the ring in bold relief against the darkness.

Sharkey was at first favourite at 7 to 5, but Dempsey was, later, the favourite at 11 to 10.

When the contestants entered the ring they were cheered by the 80,000 spectators.

Both exerted every ounce from the beginning.

Sharkey twice drew blood, including a bad cut to Dempsey's right eye, but the ex-champion was unperturbed and kept his hands fairly easy to the seventh round, when he knocked down Sharkey with a sledgehammer blow from the right.

The Bostonian arose and encountered a heavy blow on the stomach and a right smash on the jaw, which floored him. He tried to struggle to his knees at the ninth, but swayed and fell, and he was almost senseless and flat on his face as the count was concluded.

Dempsey was clubbed by a series of hooks and upper cuts, which left him reeling and groggy at the end of the first round.

He then made the most dramatic and popular "come back" in the history of the ring.

\$1,100,000 Admission Money.

82,000 spectators were present, representing \$1,100,000 in gate money.

There was delicious excitement over their blood-spattered hero, who in his decisive win showed himself a new man from the one defeated by Tunney last year.

After the first, when the Dempseys had almost given up hope, Dempsey fought back doggedly, ignoring Sharkey's ripping hooks and jabs, which cut his face, lip and cheek, causing him frequently to spit blood. He defied Sharkey's youth, speed and craft and obtained a bulldog grip during the third to the fifth round by concentrated attack on the body in which his arms worked pistonlike and unflinchingly. He parried his way to victory in the sixth round with a trio of smashes to the head, and then after 45 seconds of the seventh round, he sank a right viciously to Sharkey's stomach, and came over with the left on Sharkey's jaw. Sharkey's seconds protested that it was a foul. The referee was puzzled momentarily, but gave the verdict to Dempsey amidst a tumult of applause.

BOXING AND DANCING.

DISPLAY AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

There was an interesting display of boxing and fencing in the hall of Queen's College yesterday morning, Mr. K. Jenner acting as referee and Mr. Wallington as time-keeper.

The boys have attained very creditable skill in both sports thanks to the training and coaching of "Kid" Marriott.

At the close, Mr. A. H. Crook presented medals to the winners in the various classes, and also took the opportunity of giving away books as rewards for the painting, and drawing competition.

The prizewinners were:

Boxing.
Middle-Weights, Tung Chi Yin.
Light-Weights, Ho Sin.

Feather-Weights, A. H. Ismail.
Heavy-Weights, Chiu Shin Kwong.

Basin-Weights, Kitsoell.
Fly-Weights, Sadick.

Catch-Weights, Bashir Ahmed.
Good Loosers, Ip Kun Fan, H. G. Kew, and Leung Shin Kwan.

Fencing.
Bashir Ahmed, and H. O. Sin.

WATER POLO ASSOCIATION MEETING.

SIX ENTRIES FOR THE LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the Water Polo Association held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday evening, six teams entered for the Water Polo League which will commence next month. The teams were: Victoria Recreation Club (2), Kowloon British School Former Pupils Association (2), Scots Guards and K.O.S.B.

A further meeting has been called for Tuesday, August 2nd, when entries will close. It is hoped that more teams will enter before then.

BASEBALL CALENDAR.

KEEN GAME EXPECTED TO-DAY.

TIGERS UNABLE TO PLAY.

[BY REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Ball fans will be treated to a spectacular display of baseball this afternoon when the two strongest teams in the League will do battle against each other. The two old rivals, Japanese and the Dragons, will contend for top honour this afternoon at 4 p.m. at the Happy Valley diamond.

Both sides are in form. Their team work is all that could be desired, but where batters are concerned, the Dragons are a bit ahead of the Japanese.

Nevertheless, it will be a pitcher's battle. If S. Hachiuma gets control over the pill there is a good chance of the Japanese winning.

Sunday Game.

According to schedule, the S.C. Tigers are down to meet the Filipinos, but I understand that the Tigers are unable to field a team to-morrow. However, to use of that date, the Filipinos will play the Hong Kong Baseball Club for the second round of the League.

The Line Up.

The following will represent the Japanese in their game against the Dragons.—S. Hachiuma, p.; Y. Hachiuma, c.; Morita, 1b.; Hara, 2b.; Tajima, 3b.; Honda, s.; Takotomi, 1f.; Kusano, cf.; Saito, r.f.

The Filipinos will field the following against the Hong Kong Baseball Club.—T. Leonard, 1b.; Curteen, 2b.; Hernandez, c.; Zafra, p.; Cruz, s.; Tecson, 3b.; Rull, 1f.; Bautista, cf.; Fernandez, r.f.; Subo, Angels, D. Leonard, and Delgado.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

THE LEAGUE POSITIONS.

The following were the positions in the U.S. Baseball Leagues after last week-end matches:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	43	30	.586
Pittsburgh	48	30	.615
St. Louis	47	35	.573
New York	46	43	.516
Brooklyn	39	45	.464
Boston	32	46	.410
Philadelphia	32	49	.396
Cincinnati	32	51	.385

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	61	25	.709
Washington	47	35	.574
Detroit	44	38	.537
Chicago	47	39	.547
Philadelphia	43	41	.512
St. Louis	35	47	.427
Cleveland	35	51	.407
Boston	24	60	.288

HOME CRICKET.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR NOTTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21st.

On a bowler's wicket at South-end less than 450 runs were scored for the loss of 82 wickets, Notts defeating Essex by eight wickets. Two days sufficed for the match.

In Essex's first innings, Larwood took 8 wickets for 46 runs, and in their second innings, Wood brought about the dismissal of six men at a cost of 38 runs.

For Essex, Eastman took six Notts wickets for 52 runs in their first innings. There was no outstanding batting performance.
Essex: 121 and 100.
Notts: 196 and 28 (for 2 wks.)

DEATH OF A FORMER TEST PLAYER.

MR. J. J. LYONS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADELAIDE, July 21st.

The death occurred to-day of Mr. J. J. Lyons, the South-Australian and Australian cricketer, at the age of 64.
He played in fourteen Test matches for Australia against the Old Country, his century (124) in the match at Sydney in 1901-02, which match with A.C. Bannerman being set up the record second wicket partnership.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC.

175 FILIPINO ATHLETES IN TRAINING.

The activities of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation in preparation for the coming Far Eastern Olympics are now in full swing, says the Manila Bulletin.

One hundred and seventy-five athletes are out on the training field and of this number 140 will be selected to make the trip to Shanghai in August.
With the exception of the tennis and football teams, all units have been organized. The track and swimming squads have been training for several weeks and are in excellent condition. The volleyball squad has developed into a smooth running aggregation while the baseball team has brushed off the cobwebs with several practice games.

The baseball nine was to make its initial appearance before local fans last Sunday afternoon at Nozalea Park. The men were to meet the fast travelling Customs team in the first game of a double-header.
The football situation has not brightened any in the past few days. Coach Villareal has only his original six men out for training and it is beginning to appear as though a complete eleven will not be available.

The complete try-outs of the swimming and track squads were to be held on Saturday as scheduled.
The swimming races are bound to prove interesting as the chances of about six mermen in making the team will depend on this morning's races. Consequently, keen competition is expected in all the events. There are at present 31 men training for berths on the team.

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GERMAN WARSHIP AND ITS NAME.

FRENCH FEARS OF NEW DESIGNS ON ALSACE.

PARIS.

"Why did Germany 15 days ago send with ostentation a warship to Lisbon, which she still calls *Elsass (Alsace)*?" asked M. Poincaré, the French Premier, in a speech on the occasion of the inauguration of a monument at Lunerville in memory of those who were killed in the town during its bombardment by the Germans in the war.

M. Poincaré recalled the incidents leading up to the war, and emphasized the peaceful aims of France, adding: "In her long and magnificent history, France, every time she has been victorious in war, has spontaneously extended a hand to the vanquished—on one condition, however, that the enemy did not seek either to contest that victory or to take it away from her. Since the signing of the Peace Treaty France had sought nothing outside or beyond her supported claims, and now she demanded only the security of her provinces and the payment of her reparations."

Ministers' Declarations.

"At Locarno, at Geneva, she has given manifest proof of her peaceful intentions," he continued. "Why in speeches delivered on the 1st and 3rd of November, 1925—after the Locarno Conference—should a Minister of the Reich, and not one of the least, declare that renunciation of armed force was simply dictated to Germany by the fact that she no longer possessed armed force?"

"This Minister had added that there was no moral renunciation of any kind of the provinces where there were German populations. Why did another Minister add that he considered Alsace as a German province, and that while giving that province and Lorraine up to France, Germany had renounced to no one her territory? Why had high financial authorities of the Reich hinted that before two years had run, Germany would demand a revision of the Dawes plan, and no longer subscribe the reparations laid down?"

Renunciation Demanded.

"If Germany said frankly to France: 'I have renounced Alsace and Lorraine, which I took from you by force in 1871, when they unanimously protested against the annexation. I will not try to re-take them by new force or ruse or in any other way.' If at the same time she agreed—as she was asked by the Conference of Ambassadors to do on February 10th last—to re-organize her police, to dissolve her military associations, to part with her arsenals and barracks, which she maintained in violation of the treaty, and to conclude the destruction of her forbidden fortifications: she would give to the world security and peace which would dissipate all inquietude and render easier that rapprochement which we are not the last to wish."

THE BARQUE "GUY C. GOSS."

RESUMING HER ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

Just at a time when the final disappearance of the British sailing ship seems only a matter of months comes tidings of another real old-timer hoisting the red ensign—and from the States. She is the barque *Guy C. Goss*, one of the last of the old-time American sailing ships to be at sea in anything like her original rig. She was built in 1878, and preparations are being made to survey her for the carriage of timber for the New Zealand firm which recently bought her under distress.

She is a wooden barque of 1,572 tons, and was originally in the grain and timber trade. In 1900 she was transferred to San Francisco owners, and then went into the Alaska fishing business, carrying up a horde of packers of every nationality and shade, and returning with the packed salmon at the end of the season. It was a hard service for ship and men—they were mostly the scum of the coast, and are well described by Jack London—but she maintained it for nearly twenty years in different ownerships, and was then laid up at Seattle.

In the following year she was chartered to a Vancouver firm, who loaded her with timber for New Zealand, putting her under the command of Capt. Bidrick, a real "salt horse," who had been in command of her for seven years in the Alaskan trade. She arrived at Auckland in March, 1924, after a passage of 75 days, but in spite of the long voyage no letters of credit had arrived. After a conference the crew instituted legal proceedings. All sorts of people also lodged claims, and her mast was literally plastered with writs. After protracted litigation the court gave the master and crew the ownership of the vessel. In spite of the fact that she was valued for

(Continued at foot of next column.)



Cuticura Treatment Keeps The Hair Healthy

Before shampooing anoint the scalp with Cuticura Ointment, letting it remain on over night when possible. Then shampoo with-auds of Cuticura Soap and warm water. Rinse thoroughly. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. Retail Dealers: F. B. Keweenaw & Son, Ltd., 11, Raffles Place, Singapore.

—Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

July 24th, 1927, 6th Sunday After Trinity.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Morning at 11 a.m.

Preacher—Rev. W. R. Cannell.

Liturgy for the Sick at 12 noon.

Evening at 8 p.m.

Preacher—Rev. H. Copley Mayle.

Social Gathering after Evening.

Music and Light Refreshments.

MONDAY, JULY 25th.

St. James Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m.

UNION CHURCH (Keweenaw Road).

SUNDAY SERVICES, July 24th:—

Sunday School at 9.45 a.m.

Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.

General Service and Parade Service K.O.S.B.

Hymns: 108, 755, 317 and 261.

Evening Service at 8 p.m.

Hymns: 325, 77, 153 and 597.

Preacher both Morning and Evening:—

Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

(Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.)

MACDONELL ROAD, BELOW BOWEN ROAD TRAM STATION.

SUNDAY SERVICES, July 24th, at 11.15 a.m.

Subject:—"TRUTH."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday, 8 to 10 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 22nd.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer... 29.54	29.57	29.57
Temperature... 84	81	84
Humidity... 82	89	84
Wind... E	E	ESE
Force... 3	3	5
Weather... 0	0	OP
Rain... 0.10	0.00	0.55

Highest open-air Temperature, 21st: 85

Lowest open-air Temperature, 22nd: 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "AMAZONE"

RECEIVING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

Also CARGO FROM COGNAC S.S. "BOLLON"

And CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, Ex S.S. "LOUQUOR"

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 25th instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE Agent.

Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927. [5138]

insurance purposes at 28,000 she only fetched 2380 at auction. Since then she has been used as a bulk, but during the holidays her owners have let the Sea Scouts live on board for training.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "RAWALPINDI"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 21st JULY, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALT, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 10th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAKINSON, MAKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 21st July, 1927. [5145]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motor Ship "KOENIGSBERG"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ahe at 10 a.m. on the 31st of July, 1927.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature.

MELOERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5151]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 11th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 21st July, 1927. [5143]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "ANTENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 23rd July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 12th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

22nd July, 1927. [5150]

JAVA THE WONDERLAND

SPEND YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAYS

IN JAVA.

BEAUTIFUL HILL RESORTS GLORIOUS SCENERY.

Next Sailings from Hong Kong:—

S.S. "TJIKARANG" ... 28th July to BATAVIA direct.

S.S. "TJIBODAS" 3rd Aug. to BATAVIA direct.

S.S. "TJISAROE" 11th Aug. to BATAVIA direct.

Special Return Tickets Issued.

For full particulars regarding fares, hotels, motor trips, etc. Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

YORK BUILDING.

Telephone C. 1574.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "MUNSTERLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd July, 1927, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the underigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5130]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "ADEASTUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 20th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 9th August or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

20th July, 1927. [5142]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



HUGO STINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0. 04.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 29th July

S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 15th Aug.

S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 15th Aug.

S.S. "EMIL KIBDOFF" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 13th Sept.

S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

† S.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.

† S.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 19th Aug.

† S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 8th Sept.

† S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Sept.

† Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

† Calling at Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Polder Street. Tel. C. 8225.

167 Tel. C. 4754

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

—DRY DOCKS.—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of SHIP (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 in.

—THREE SLIPWAYS.—

Capable of Handling Ships Up to 8,000 Tons Displacement

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

CALL FLAG: "C" OVER "ANG. PENHANT."

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ON SALE.

THERAPION No. 1

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No. 1 for Hobbies, No. 2 for Hobbies & Toys, No. 3 for Hobbies & Toys.

Revised by Members.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submarine and centrifugal pumps, air compressors, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

[5142]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home from Hong Kong	Days Home from Sydney
CHANGTE ...	9th August	18th August
TAIPING ...	11th September	13th September
CHANGTE ...	11th October	18th October
TAIPING ...	11th November	18th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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Joint Service of the

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(OUBAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUONNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ...	Via Suez Canal	30th July.
"CITY OF BEDFORD" ...	Via Suez Canal	9th August.
"MENTOR" ...	Via Suez Canal	26th August.
"CITY OF NORWICH" ...	Via Suez Canal	11th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, ON THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.
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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
s.s. "YANG TSE" ... 5th August.

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON,
HAVRE about the 28th July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT ...	—	—	2nd Aug.
AMAZIE ...	1st July	2nd Aug.	18th Aug.
CHENONOUX ...	—	—	30th Aug.
ATOS II ...	29th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.
DABTAGNAN ...	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.
PORTHOS ...	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	25th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) £ 99. 0d. B Class (1st Class) £ 85. 0d.
STEAMERS/2nd ... £ 70. 0d. C Class (2nd) £ 61. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).
For full Particulars, apply to—
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

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IMPROVED SERVICE

BY
FAST MOTOR VESSELS
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BOSTON
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NEW YORK

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 28th July, 1927

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING ...	Sunday,	the 24th July,	at Noon
HAIPHONG ...	Tuesday,	the 26th July,	at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near 'Blake Pier').
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Fuzhou Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 21st.

Changshu, Chinese str., 1,115 tons,
Capt. W. Sole, from Bangkok
and Kohsichang, the latter port
she left on July 15th, with rice
and general cargo, lying at
buoy No. C24.

Cheongching, British 1,386 tons,
Capt. T. Croft, from Canton,
with a general cargo, lying at
buoy No. C24—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.

Havdror, Norwegian str., 713 tons,
Capt. G. E. Henriksen, from
Canton, in ballast, lying at Lei-
chikok—Karsten, Larsson & Co.

Tsiaoow, British str., 9,183 tons,
Capt. F. B. Biggall, from
Osaka and Amoy, with a general
cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.
—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Fujian Maru, Japanese str., 1,331
tons, Capt. M. Yamachi, from
Dairen, which port she left on
July 12th, with a general cargo,
lying at buoy No. C24—M.B.K.

July 22nd.

Balguerde, Struttberg, French
str., 652 tons, Capt. A. Le Saux,
from Haiphong, with rice and
general cargo, lying at buoy No.
C28—Optorg Co.

Haining, British str., 833 tons,
Capt. W. C. Pasmone, from
Fochow, Amoy and Swatow,
with 800 tons of general cargo,
lying at Douglas Wharf—Dou-
glas, Lapraik & Co.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,470 tons,
Capt. G. Matthews, from Can-
ton, with a general cargo, lying
at buoy No. B22—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

Macedonia, British str., 5,587 tons,
Capt. H. W. Potter, R.N.R.,
from Yokohama and Shanghai.
The latter port she left on July
19th, with a general cargo, lying
at buoy No. A1—Mackinnon,
Mackenzie & Co.

Tonkin, French str., 908 tons, Capt.
F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong,
with a general cargo, lying at
buoy No. C24—Messageries
Maritimes.

CLEARANCES.

July 22nd.

Bengal Maru, for Keelung.
Hallas, for Swatow.

Havdror, for Bangkok.
Kwai Sang, for Swatow.

Unerdorn, for Singapore.
Ying Sang, for Haiphong.

Sandwich, for Canton.
Svalbard, for Saigon.

Tynda, for Amoy.
Tynda, for Kobe.

Fujian Maru, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Macedonia, from Yokohama for Hong Kong, etc.—Mr. J. Diehl, Miss Chase, Miss D. Wagner, Mr. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. E. Blunden, Miss A. Bollinger, Miss Aki Hayashi, Mr. R. Hodgson, Mr. S. VanGelder, Mr. T. W. Wynn, R. Godwin, Mr. J. H. Marshall, Miss F. Sherman, Mr. B. K. Chang, Mr. W. K. Chung, Mr. F. A. D'Costa, Mr. B. Lin, Mr. B. K. Lin, Capt. E. Andrew, Mr. F. M. Artiga, Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, Mr. H. Yuen, Mr. Wu, Mr. L. Changpo, Mr. S. C. Chow, Mr. S. J. Chan, Mr. H. K. Wong, Miss Wong, Master O. Eckert, Mr. Won Keun, Mr. K. S. Lee, Mr. Tak Kwa Lee, Mrs. and Master Lee, Mr. A. C. Lott, Mr. J. W. King, Mr. A. and Mrs. Chapman, Eng. Comdr. R. Robbins, Eng. Lieut. F. Bamer, Lieut. F. E. Bostock, Lieut. R. C. Gervais, Lieut. J. Tait, Lt. Comdr. R. Taylor, Capt. H. C. England, Lt. Comdr. Clancy, Mr. A. Puddle, Mr. C. H. Page, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. F. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Meyer, Master Meyer, Mrs. J. C. Carter, Mr. J. C. Gamble, Mr. J. Hadden, Mrs. C. H. B. Longman, Misses Longman (two), Miss Luxon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davids, Master Davids, P. O. Chandler, and E. A. Doring.

Per s.s. Mithima Maru, from Australia and Manila, on July 21st.—Mr. Gagnamull Sadhumall, Mrs. Christina Box, Mr. Agnes Ferrando, Mr. A. Henry Mallow, Mrs. Charlotte Mallow, Mr. Law Poo, Mr. Lee Chun, Mr. Tong Ong, Master Mano Ong, Miss Peler Ong, Mrs. Marria Herrera, Mr. Mui Pap, Mr. E. S. Ostrander, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Annie Sydenham, Mr. William D. Ross, Mrs. Dorothy D. Ross, Mr. Ernest Barlow, Mr. T. T. T. Mei, Mrs. Martha Ray, Master Donald Ray, Mr. Yoshio Kusube, Mr. D. P. Williams, Mr. Kogenta Miyawaki, Mr. C. Mackay Bromley, Mrs. M. Annie Bromley, Mr. Walter C. Cairn, Mr. John Bary Evans, Mr. Joseph Edward King, Mr. Bernard Mangan, Mr. Matsutaro Nakajima, Mr. Tomiroh Nagase, Mr. Rokuroh Nagase, Mr. John Smyth, Mrs. Emma Smyth, Mrs. Mary M. Turpin, Mr. Hugh T. Wilson, Mr. Florence Wilson, Mr. Thelie Wellaston, Mrs. Tera Yamazaki, Mr. Kishaburo Yamamoto, Mrs. Kono Yamamoto, Mrs. Shizu Yamaji, Mr. Tetsuji Utsuki, Mr. Yoichi Ogawa, Mrs. Yoshiko Ogawa, Mr. Akira Matsumoto, Miss Ida Cook, and Mr. G. Sadahama.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. Mithima Maru, for Japan, on July 22nd.—Miss Thurbour, Mr. Wilson, Miss F. Wilson, Mr. E. Grimbles, Mrs. Maitland, Mr. Evans, Mr. T. Sakurai, Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. C. Cain, Mrs. Y.

(Continued on next column).

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

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"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MADISON ...	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON ...	Tuesday, Aug. 15th
PRESIDENT McKINLEY ...	Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ...	Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ...	Tuesday, Sept. 27th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 27	Seattle	Aquitanian	Aug. 24	Chgo-S'mpton Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 29	Chgo-S'mpton Sept. 5
Aug. 10	Seattle	Manhattan	Sept. 6	Chgo-S'mpton Sept. 12
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 13	Chgo-S'mpton Sept. 19
Aug. 24	Seattle	Bernagaria	Sept. 21	Chgo-S'mpton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeria	Oct. 1	Chgo-S'mpton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitanian	Oct. 5	Chgo-S'mpton Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 12	Chgo-S'mpton Oct. 18
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 19	Chgo-S'mpton Oct. 25
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 26	Chgo-S'mpton Nov. 1
Oct. 4	Seattle	Bernagaria	Nov. 2	Chgo-S'mpton Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 9	Chgo-S'mpton Nov. 15

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ...	Wednesday, July 27th, 7 a.m.
PRESIDENT BIERD ...	Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ...	Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ...	Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ...	Wednesday, Sept. 21st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES.

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK ...	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ...	Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ...	Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ...	Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ...	Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MADISON ...	July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ...	Aug. 2nd, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT BIERD ...	Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON ...	Aug. 8th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ...	Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
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Without pure blood, health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gutta serena, Dandruff, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness. VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable. English Price 3s (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., General Oak, N.W. London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO" REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

Seki, Prof. and Mrs. J. Smyth, and Mrs. K. Matsuoka, Mr. Yamoji, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bromley, Mrs. Yamoji, Mr. Munetung, Mrs. Tadakuma, Mr. Nagase, Mr. R. Yamoji, Mr. Y. Shibata, Mr. Nagase, Mr. T. Willaston, Mr. Ogawa, Mr. Ogawa, Mr. Ida Nakojima, Mr. and Mrs. Higley, Cook, Mrs. Rey, Mrs. Yamamoto, Mrs. Rev. Mangan, Rev. King, Mr. Y. Yamamoto.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Saturday, 23rd July, at 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 23rd July, at Noon
SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG"	Saturday, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Monday, 25th July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.
BANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 27th July, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	Friday, 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 7th Aug. at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Aug. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	(via Oran)	31st September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	(via Oran)	19th October

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

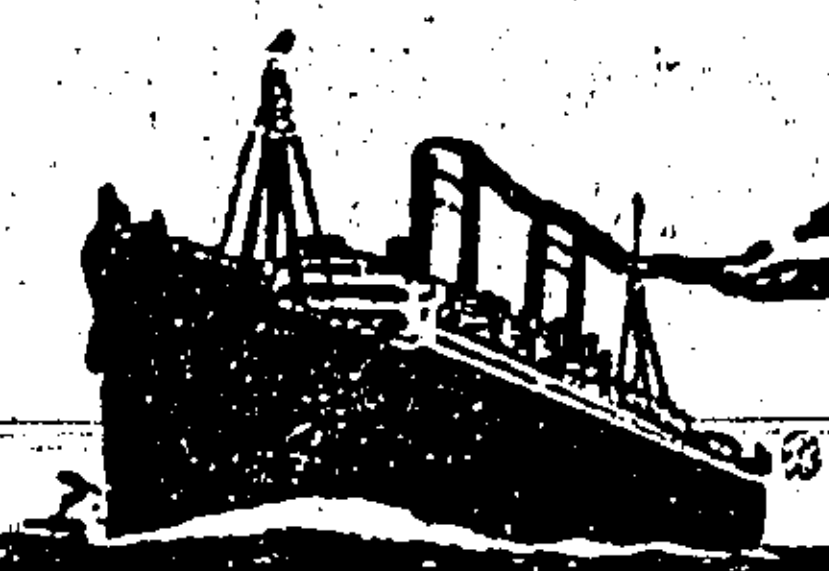
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	Due Hong Kong, 23rd July
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	...	4th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	18th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	6th September
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	...	13th September

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s.s. "TRIER" ...	27th July, 1927.	23rd July, 1927.
s.s. "GOTHA" ...	30th August, ..	20th August, ..
s.s. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	27th Sept. ..	24th Sept. ..
s.s. "COBLENZ" ...	24th Oct. ..	22nd Oct. ..
s.s. "FULDA"	19th Nov. ..

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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:	s.s. "ANHALT" ... on or about 14th Aug. in Hong Kong.
s.s. "NUERNBERG" ...	on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

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*TAIYO MARU	Friday, 15th Aug., at Noon	
*TENYO MARU	Monday, 22nd Aug.	
*Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.		
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.		
HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.	
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.	
HABUNA MARU	Saturday, 27th Aug.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.	
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept.	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.		
RANGOON MARU	Thursday, 25th July	
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		
GINYO MARU	Friday, 15th August	
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.		
KAMAKURA MARU	Thursday, 11th Aug.	
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.		
BENGAL MARU	Saturday, 23rd July	
TATSUNO MARU	Wednesday, 10th Aug.	
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.		
LYONS MARU	Friday, 8th August	
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
OSAKA MARU	Saturday, 23rd July	
TOTTOBI MARU	Monday, 5th Aug.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
TANGO MARU	Friday, 19th Aug.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
TOYOHASHI MARU	Monday, 25th July	
KAMO MARU	Saturday, 30th July	
SADO MARU	Saturday, 30th July	
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 2nd Aug.	

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

*"ZOSMA"	7th Aug., 1927
*"OOSTERK"	14th Sept., 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

*"OOSTERK"	25th July, 1927
*"OOSTERK"	22nd Aug., 1927

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

THROUGH CARGOES HEAVY.

This freight returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that local imports had gone down and through cargoes were heavy.

Out of the fifteen vessels arriving here, twelve discharged at this port. The total amount of merchandise unloaded was 9,925 tons. Of these 3,655 tons were contributed by five British vessels. The two best returns were shown by the s.s. *Tilawa* and the Chinese steamer *Chang Tai*. The former arrived here from Amoy bringing 1,953 tons of freight and the latter vessel from Kobsichang, 1,840 tons.

Although through freights were carried by nine steamers out of the fifteen arrivals, the total amount of goods carried was heavier than the freight for this port. The manifests of these nine vessels showed a total of 21,651 tons of merchandise. Of these 7,741 tons were accounted for by six British steamers. The best returns were 7,741 tons and 3,845 tons. The former lot was on the m.v. *Nanking*, from Gothenburg and Singapore and the latter on the *Mithuna* from Manila.

Arrivals and Departures.

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	7
Japanese	3	3
Chinese	2	0
Norwegian	1	2
Swedish	1	0
French	1	2
	15	14

A STORM-SWEPT SHIP.

AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.

NEARLY EQUALS SPEED OF "CUTTY SARK."

The German full-rigged ship *Grief* arrived at Falmouth last month from Port Pirie, Australia, for orders under the command of Capt. Richard Sitar. The vessel had a most adventurous voyage, and lost two seamen overboard during a terrific gale.

Early in March she was overtaken by a hurricane which lasted four days, during which the decks of the *Grief* were swept of everything movable. Lifeboats were wrenched from their davits and hurled overboard, a jolly-bow was torn from its fastenings and thrown 60 yards, the bulwarks were smashed, and 10 stanchions were twisted like matchwood, canvas and wood covers were torn off, and the rigging damaged. It was during the height of the gale that an able seaman, aged only 17, was caught by one of the boats, which had been torn from one of the davits, and was swept in front of it into the sea. No attempt at rescue could be made, or the weather was too bad.

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

SHIP SEEKS SHELTER FROM TYPHOON.

REVOLVER STOLEN FROM STEAMER.

Ship Seeks Shelter.

On her way here from Dairen, the s.s. *Yeiun Maru* had to seek shelter from a typhoon, at Tai Chau Islands from 5.55 p.m. on July 16th until the next morning at 8.35.

Revolver Stolen.

Mr. W. Hipkin master of the s.s. *Lingnan* has reported the theft of a revolver from the Third Engineer's cabin.

Marine Court.

Yesterday morning the Marine Court was crowded with boat men and women, all of whom appeared in answer to summonses. No fewer than 16 persons; three masters and 15 mistresses, were all charged with mooring their craft inshore within a distance of 100 yards from low water mark.

The defendants pleaded guilty and in imposing a fine of \$10 in each case, Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, the Magistrate, remarked that lying inshore seemed to be on the increase and it must be stopped.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 516.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Wild Swan*; South Wall Basin, *Onslaught*, *Seraphia* and *Moorhen*; East Wall Basin, Sub. L.15 and L.19; North Arm, *Wishart*; West Wall Dock, *Delhi*; Taikoo Dock, *Fozglove*; Kowloon Dock, *Emerald*; Buoy 1, *Hermes*; Buoy 2, *Downfall*; Buoy 3, *Marston*; Buoy 16, *Euthenia*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Helena*; Buoy 25, *Kharik*; Kowloon Anchorage, *Fortul*; A.25 Buoy, *War Afraid*; and *Belgo*; also in port, U.S.S. *Sacramento*.

Another able seaman, aged 25, endeavoured to dodge the seas on his way from aft to the fore-castle, but a green wall of water enveloped him and he was washed overboard and drowned.

The *Grief* had been taking part in the race from Australia to the United Kingdom, and accomplished the voyage in 121 days.

On the outward run from Valencia, Spain, to Port Pirie she made the remarkable time of 68 days, which is one day more than that taken by the clipper ship *Cutty Sark*.

The *Grief* is an old English ship, formerly the *Wilcombe Park*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

<i>Atsuta</i> (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.
<i>Atsuta</i> (E. & A.), due July 28th.
<i>Atsuta II.</i> (M.M.), due August 30th.
<i>Calcutta</i> (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
<i>Calcutta</i> (Dodwell), due July 28th.
<i>Chenonceau</i> (M.M.), due August 2nd.
<i>D'Arctagnan</i> (M.M.), due September 13th.
<i>Delhi</i> (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.
<i>Devanha</i> (P. & O.), due August 4th.
<i>Diomed</i> (Blue Funnel), due October 2nd.
<i>Kurylochus</i> (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
<i>Fume-L</i> (Dodwell), due August 13th.
<i>Garbeta</i> (B.I. & Apcar), due July 28th.
<i>Hector</i> (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
<i>Kashgar</i> (P. & O.), due November 25th.
<i>Kashmir</i> (P. & O.), due September 29th.
<i>Keenun</i> (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 29th.
<i>Klyber</i> (P. & O.), due August 4th.
<i>Lycan</i> (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
<i>Malwa</i> (P. & O.), due September 15th.
<i>Manius</i> (P. & O.), due November 11th.
<i>Mencelus</i> (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 15th.
<i>Mongolia</i> (P. & O.), due October 25th.
<i>Morea</i> (P. & O.), due August 13th.
<i>Nagpore</i> (P. & O.), due August 25th.
<i>Nishapur</i> (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.
<i>Nyansa</i> (P. & O.), due September 14th.
<i>Philoctetes</i> (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 25th.
<i>President Cleveland</i> (Dollar Line), due July 25th.
<i>President Madison</i> (A.M.L.), due to-morrow.
<i>Rhezenor</i> (Blue Funnel), due July 30th.
<i>Santhia</i> (B.I. & Apcar), due Aug. 10th.
<i>St. Albans</i> (E. & A.), due Sept. 10th.
<i>Tandee</i> (E. & A.), due August 8th.
<i>Telemachus</i> (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 3rd.
<i>Thesus</i> (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.
<i>Trier</i> (N.D.L.), due this morning.
<i>Viminale</i> (Dodwell), due July 26th.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS.

Paymaster-Commander O. L. Parsons, O.B.E., who during the past two years has been an accountant officer in the minelayer *Princess Margaret*, has been appointed to the hospital ship *Maine*, in which Paymaster-Commander G. D. C. Kiddle has served for two-and-a-half years. The *Maine* is at present on the China Station.

The following appointments have been made by the Admiralty:—Comdr. Gunner J. W. Bell to *Ambrase* (July 1st); Act. Wt. Engr. H. P. Kernick to *Titanica*, addl. (July 1st); and *Titanica*, for service in submarines (from date of joining); Schoolmaster T. G. Schofield, B.Sc., to *Hawkins*, addl. for duty with R.M. Bait (June 18th).

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on June 21st:—Commander J. Figgins, to *Titanica* (July 1st); Lieut.-Comdr. G. C. H. Clayton, to *Farmouth* (June 18th).

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SS. "KABINGA"	... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	28th August

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SS. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	... via Suez Canal	9th August
SS. "CITY OF NORWICH"	... via Suez Canal	11th September

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SS. "TINHOW"	... From Hong Kong	6th August
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"KALIAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"BAWALPINDI"	16,519	30th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOBEA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MAGDORIA"	11,120	13th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,008	23rd July, 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	

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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GARRETT"	5,347	28th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOBEA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"NAGPORE"	5,333	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,988	18th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MAGDORIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MAGDORIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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